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THE FRONT PAGE

HERR HITLER has been very vociferous in his expressions of thanks to Signor Mussolini for not again marching troops to save Austria when he himself marched troops to seize it. Signor Mussolini's appreciation of these thanks has been less audible—has indeed not been audible at all. The truth is that the Rome-Berlin axis, having served Herr Hitler's purposes, has ceased to exist, and Germany and Italy, far from having anything in common, are now in definite opposition to one another. The axis came into being as a result of the sanctions threat against Italy over the Abyssinian war, an enterprise into which Italy was probably lured by German promptings. Its formal registration was the German-Austrian agreement of July 11, 1936, the real second party to which was not Austria at all but Austria's backer, Italy. This agreement included an undertaking by Germany to refrain from interfering with Austrian domestic policies. Deceived by this undertaking into the belief that she need not hold herself in readiness to defend the independence of Austria, Italy allowed herself to become thoroughly absorbed in her expensive and dangerous Mediterranean adventures; and as soon as he considered the time suitable Herr Hitler tore up the 1936 agreement, interfered violently with the domestic policies of Austria, and has now annexed it to the Nazi Reich.

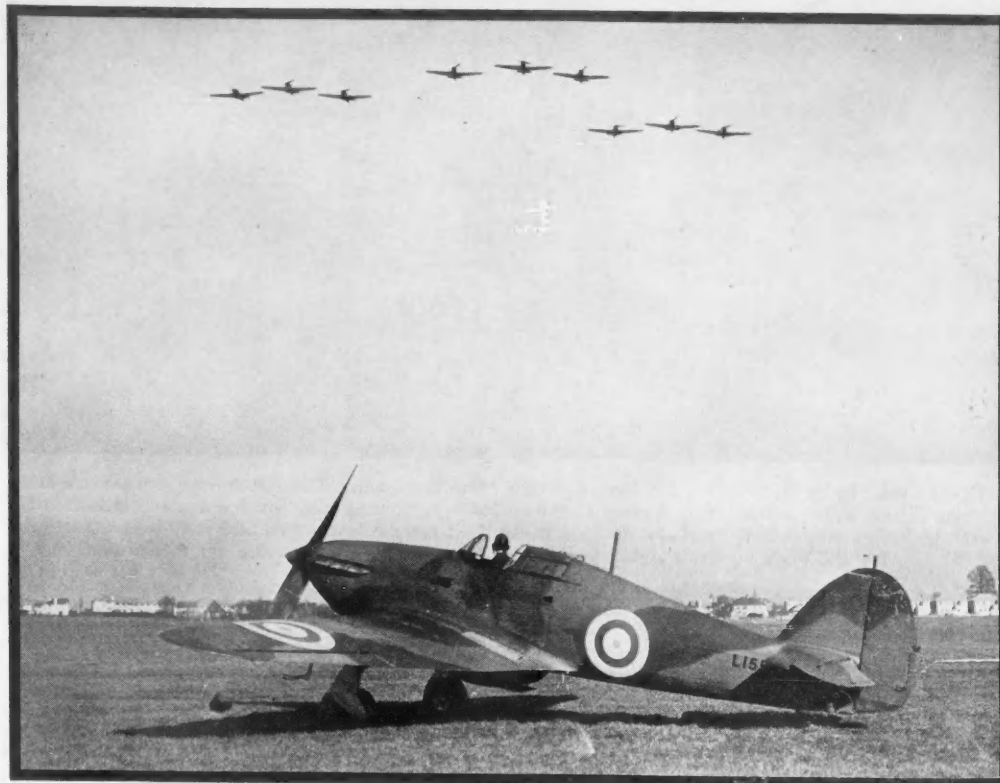
The amazing thing is that the Italians were so completely outwitted. The unreliability of the July 11 agreement was so obvious that as far back as August of the same year Emil Lengyel was writing that the German-Austrian agreement was "obviously a temporary move. Hitler can no more give up Austria in the long run than he can give up National Socialism. International morality has fallen so low in Central Europe that such agreements are usually signed with the mental reservation of *rebus sic stantibus*—their validity is conditioned upon unchanged conditions." The German seizure of Austria is the worst blow that could possibly be delivered to all Italian hopes of cutting a larger figure on the continent of Europe, for it not only bars Mussolini's way to expansion on that continent but gravely imperils his hold upon South Tyrol with its half million of German inhabitants. It would be interesting to know how much of what has happened since the Hitler-Schuschnigg conversation was within the prophetic knowledge of the British Government when Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Eden fell out concerning the proper method of making an approach to Italy at what has turned out to be such a strategic moment. Obviously nothing of what they may have known could possibly have been communicated to the House of Commons at the time of the Eden resignation, a circumstance which strengthens our conviction that parliamentary discussion of the current problems of foreign policy is not a thing to be taken too seriously.

DEFENCE OF LIBERTY

AN ANIMATED correspondence has been going on in the Montreal *Gazette* concerning the objectives of the Canadian Civil Liberties Union, and Mr. Hubert Desaulniers, who is reported to be president of the Montreal branch, has said that while there was no official connection between it and the American Civil Liberties Union "we are motivated by the same objects." This admission has been seized upon with great glee by persons who either are not keen to have civil liberties defended in the *Gazette's* Province or at any rate do not want them defended by the C.C.L.U.; for the American C.L.U. has figured in various inquiries, in the course of one of which a Mr. Roger N. Baldwin stated in evidence that the Union upholds the right of a citizen or alien to advocate murder, assassination and the overthrow of the Government by force and violence. A further sympathy of the C.C.L.U. with this Mr. Baldwin is said to be evidenced by his having been invited to Montreal to address the promoters of that organization at the time of its formation.

Mr. Baldwin seems to have a rather extreme idea of the extent of civil liberty, even for a citizen of a country where murder and assassination, if not the overthrow of the Government by violence, are regarded with more toleration than they are in Canada. But we doubt very greatly if Mr. Desaulniers, who is a member of an old and highly respected French-Canadian family, really believes that the Canadian Civil Liberties Union is motivated by a desire to defend the advocacy of murder or assassination or rebellion against the Government. There are no doubt times when it is morally permissible to advocate rebellion against the Government, if there is a reasonable chance of that rebellion succeeding. Most of Mr. Desaulniers' critics in Montreal would maintain that Spain is at present a country in which such advocacy is justifiable; and we ourselves would hold the same view concerning Austria if we thought there was any possibility of an Austrian rebellion succeeding. But the times when it is morally permissible to advocate rebellion are not the times in which the law allows of the formation of such a public and recognized society as the Civil Liberties Union; and such a society is not the kind of organ by which rebellion can be advocated or its advocacy defended. The very fact that such a society can exist is a proof that the liberties which it seeks to defend also exist and can be defended by legitimate and law-abiding means.

We are confident that this is the view of the Canadian Civil Liberties Union, and we are equally sure that there is a need for some organization which will



WHAT CANADA NEEDS MOST FOR DEFENCE is, according to expert opinion, an up-to-the-minute, hard-hitting Air Force. Here is Britain's latest, the 400-mile-an-hour Hawker "Hurricane" fighter. A pilot of No. 111 Squadron, now equipped with the new machines, watches his comrades in the air.

devote itself energetically and persistently to the task of maintaining and defending the civil liberties which at present exist. One of our chief regrets is that, both in Canada and in the United States, the task of defending these liberties is far too often left to those who desire to make a somewhat extreme use of them. If the people who are denouncing Mr. Desaulniers and his society were themselves doing anything to make such a society unnecessary we should find it easier to sympathize with them.

IDENTITY CARDS

THE city of Montreal, under authority secured from the Legislature, has passed a by-law requiring presentation of an identification card, with certified photograph, by every municipal voter claiming the right to exercise his franchise in the choice of mayor and aldermen. The motive assigned for this requirement is the desire to prevent "telegraphing," which is supposed to be and perhaps is fairly prevalent in these Montreal elections. We have a grave suspicion, however, that while this motive may be predominant in the minds of some supporters of the new device, another and less admirable one is influential with many of the aldermen. It so happens that all the electors who are at present upon relief are already provided with these identity cards as a part of the relief system. It is also evident that the kind of voter who regards his vote as a useful means of getting something out of the municipality—the occasional job of snow shovelling, an appointment in the police for his nephew, or a few special privileges for his political club—will be perfectly willing to go to the trouble of getting himself photographed (the city pays for the photography) and will thus be always

qualified to vote, whereas the more amateur voter, who has nothing to gain from his vote except a dim hope of better government, and who is already a trifle careless about any citizenship duty which involves any trouble, will forget all about going to the photographer and will consequently find himself disfranchised.

The whole device looks to us like something shrewdly calculated to advance the interests of a Tammany Hall type of government in a city not adapted to, and not wholly unacquainted with, that kind of political domination. It is possible to want to put a stop to telegraphing without having any earnest desire for purer politics. After all, telegraphers cost money, and involve the risk of the election being invalidated. To disqualify a hundred of the opposition voters at no cost to oneself is just as effective as importing a hundred telegraphers, and enormously safer and cheaper.

LIBERALS GO SOCIAL

IT IS impossible not to be struck by the remarkable increase in the activity of the Ontario provincial Liberals in the realm which they were accustomed a year or two ago to designate rather contemptuously as "society." It has been suggested that this very noticeable change may in part be due to the fact that a Liberal is now the occupant of the chief social position in the Province; but if this has anything to do with it it is not because Dr. and Mrs. Bruce exhibited any partisan partiality, but rather because Mr. and Mrs. Matthews, having a wider acquaintance among the Liberals, have been able to exert a greater influence in persuading them to abandon their

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THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

IN VIEW of the rumors that other absorptions would follow that of Austria, it was heartening to hear Mr. King come out with the unequivocal statement that the Canadian government would defend to the last man the integrity of the Canadian National Railways.

The Spring poets are back again, but still without a rhyme for April.—Exchange.
For good or ill,
Here comes A pril.
—Old Resourceful Manuscript.

Don't look now, but isn't that another European boundary?

Our Hollywood correspondent informs us that the film moguls are still divided as to what caused the recent slump at the box-office—the European situation or poor pictures.

First Citizen: How do you know it's Spring—find a crocus?
Second Citizen: No, a golf ball.

Our meteorological department reports that, thanks to Mr. Hitler, March again sustained its reputation as a blustering month.

We understand that President Roosevelt's decision to refuse the import of Hydro-electric power from Ontario has astounded Mr. Hepburn and that he intends to lay the whole matter before the Non-Intervention Committee.

In the meantime, it looks as if for the first time in his life, Mr. Hepburn is faced with the possibility of being overpowered.

Toronto's Mayor Hopes to Keep Down Tax Rate.—Daily Press.
Day dreaming again?

By the way, has anybody pointed out that what Mr. Hitler may be suffering from is an infuehrerority complex?

Aside to Spring poets: Another rhyme for daffodils is income tax bills.

We handed to our code department the rumor that a mystery man is being groomed for the leadership of the Conservative party. Its deciphering: Party stuck for leader.

It is still the same old impractical world. They give us a five-suit bridge deck instead of a five-suit income.

According to Horace, a radio definition of an unsophisticated person is one who prefers mountain to Vallee music.

A Japanese admiral says that the new United States naval expansion is aimed at Japan. That's odd; the American taxpayer seems to think it is aimed at him.

The waltz is dead in Vienna, it appears. According to the news dispatches, all they're playing now is swing-to-Hitler music.

Oughtn't he to be called Der Furore?

Esther says she's sorry she ever went to see "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs". She says her heart is now torn between Clark Gable and Dopey.

DEFENDING CANADA

BY LIEUT.-COL. R. J. S. LANGFORD

RECENT events in the Spanish civil war have proved conclusively that an ill-equipped force has no chance against a well-equipped one, which means a mechanized force with personnel thoroughly conversant with the motorized vehicles and modern armament they have to work with.

To attain this state of efficiency requires long months of specialized training which would be impossible in peace time, the era of preparedness for eventualities, for any but the Regular Army. Therefore, it at once becomes apparent that a country must be in possession of such a force during peace, as it would take long months after the outbreak of war before it could be brought into being.

How large the force should be would vary in accordance with such factors as a country's geographical situation, its potential enemies and their strength, fighting ability, etc. For instance it is obvious that Czechoslovakia with a Germany on its borders, which possesses tremendous fighting strength and first-class fighting ability, needs a much larger force than Canada with a friendly nation to the South and oceans separating her from potential enemies on both coasts.

CANADA is extremely lucky in this regard, but it does not follow that she can dispense altogether with a mechanized force; her luck is that such a force for her needs may be relatively small, but large enough to deal with small forces making surprise raids against such ports as Victoria, Vancouver, Halifax, Saint John, N.B., and Sydney.

In my estimation three mechanized Brigade Groups in conjunction with a strong Air Force would be sufficient. With the world seemingly on the brink of war, immediate steps should be taken to raise and train such a force. If Canada cannot make her own equipment, and cannot obtain it from England, then it is suggested we adopt the equipment used by the U.S.A., and obtain from them what we require in the reason why Canada cannot make her own equipment and the sooner she starts to do so and becomes self-sufficient in this respect, the safer she will be in the very probable war of the near future.

Perhaps the reader may ask this question—"What force have we in Canada today and how well or badly equipped is it?" The answer is contained in an address made recently at Peterborough, Ont., by Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Dewart, O.C. the Prince of Wales Machine Gun Regiment of the Non-Permanent Active Militia:—

"Canada's permanent force consists of 4,000 men of all ranks," he said. "They are not much better than hard-working school teachers endeavoring with their limited equipment to teach the fundamentals of warfare to the 135,000 men in the non-permanent force. Today in this city we have a machine-gun battalion which is supposed to have thirty-six Vickers machine guns, sixteen anti-tank guns, Bren guns and anti-tank rifles. We actually have a few Vickers. We have never seen anti-tank guns—only pictures—and I doubt if there are any anti-tank rifles in the Dominion."

COLONEL DEWART'S battalion is in the same position with regard to equipment, or rather lack of it, as every other militia unit in Canada. Our Permanent Force is a skeleton cadre equally badly equipped and incapable at the present time of training the militia in the use of modern equipment because they do not possess it and have never seen it. If war should come suddenly and our Permanent Force with its pitifully weak numbers and obsolete equipment, was concentrated to resist at any spot the attack of even a small modernly equipped enemy force, they would be massacred in short order—martyred to make a possible "Roman" holiday.

As to the actual force which I consider should be mobilized at once, the answer presents quite a difficult problem. Generally, I suggest three Mechanized Brigade Groups of all arms, so organized that they can fight at a moment's notice and also retain their rôle as instructors to the Non-Permanent Active Militia. Owing to instructional necessities and strategical factors these Groups should be stationed in Eastern, Central and Western Canada.

The composition of each Group should be identical and as follows:—

- Three Rifle Battalions
- One Machine Gun Battalion.
- One Field Brigade Artillery
- One Field Company Engineers.
- One Squadron of Cavalry consisting of:—
 - One Troop Light Tanks.
 - One Troop Armored Cars.
 - One Sabre Troop.
- One Company A.S.C. consisting of:—
 - One Supply Detachment.
 - One Ammunition Detachment.
 - One Patrol Detachment.
- One Det. Corps of Signals.
- One Field Ambulance.
- One Air Co-operation Squadron.

Three Permanent Rifle Battalions is the ideal, but if economy forbids, two Non-Permanent Militia Battalions might be earmarked for service with each Group. Such Battalions would have to receive very much more than the average training of Militia Battalions, and would have to be maintained at all times at war strength.

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FASCISM IN CANADA

BY A NON-FASCIST

AS LONG as the allegations of the growth of fascism in Canada were confined to the columns of the "pink" Canadian journals I remained unmoved—since these valued organs are perpetually alarmed at the sad results of the obscurantist refusal in this country to follow Russia into a condition of pure liberty. When, however, the discussion reaches the columns of the London *Daily Herald*, I think that it is time for us to take it seriously.

That journal alleges that there are 80,000 organized fascists in the Province of Quebec alone—many of them drilling in armed bodies. I live in the Province of Quebec, and I have not seen these manifestations of the coming of dictatorship. Indeed, my own impression, for what it is worth, is that the correspondent of the *Daily Herald* must have been thinking of the annual parades of the snowshoe clubs the last few years. Every year Montreal is invaded by an enormous number of uniformed men and women, who march around the city clad in all their regalia. In recent years, by some sad mischance, they have succeeded in picking a day for the parade when there was no snow, and an Englishman, not understanding the finer points of Canadian humor, might have been misled into believing that these were not snowshoe clubs at all, but some mysterious organization established for a malign purpose.

However this may be, it seems that acute students have now found clear evidence of fascism in Canada, and, as I do not wish to be too much behind the times, I propose to join their ranks, and undertake some independent research in this direction.

I COMMENCED by trying to find out what fascism was. In the absence of any real authoritative statements on the subject, I am not quite clear. Socialism and communism I know all about. They are doctrines which have taken a very clear shape. A man is a socialist or a communist when he is a socialist or a communist—which is when it suits him. He is never a socialist because he preaches the ideas

ETCHING

THE moon
Held his silver knife
Threateningly over a tree.
As if he might, at any moment
Slash down through the frosty air
And cut the tree into black slivers.

I stood for a long moment
Wishing a cloud would muffle the moon in her cloak
And all the stars huddled together
In bright apprehension.

Suddenly a wind blew out of the night
The moon was quenched;
The tree shivered and sighed with relief
As if a spell had been broken.

And all the stars glowed their shining hands
—MONA GOULD.

which other socialists hold. He is never a communist by the mere fact that he holds the theories which most communists hold. For example, although Karl Marx is regarded by the uninitiated as the founder of communism, it is quite possible for anyone to believe in Karl Marx quite profoundly—even to the extent of deifying him—and still not be a communist. I have many such cases on file.

In the absence of an authoritative definition of fascism, I have been forced to build up my own theory of it by observing its manifestations in other countries. For example, I note that, in Italy, it is connected with something known as the "corporative state." The "corporative state" is a system of society in which men do not vote in geographical units, but in their professional capacity. For example, the organized workers of a state railway system are, in the corporative state, expected to exert their power in that capacity, not in their capacity as residents of this or that Province or electoral division.

I find that kind of fascism in Canada—for I am constantly told that nothing can be done about the railway situation here, because the organized employees of the state railway system will not permit it.

IN ITALY the "corporative state" is supposed to be building up a system of state-controlled monopolies in various industries. As we all know, that is the principle adopted in connection with the production and sale of electric power in Ontario. It is also the principle which we tried to build up in Western Canada in connection with the sale of wheat.

In Italy, Germany and other fascist countries, a necessary manifestation of fascism is "planned economy." Our adventures in that respect in Canada have not been highly successful, but it might not be unfair to describe the attempts made by the late Bennett Government to force "planned economy" down our throats as a rather definite type of fascism.

To anyone who wishes to see fascism—exactly as it exists in Germany and Italy—in full blast in Canada, I can strongly recommend a study of certain "Marketing Acts" in British Columbia. Those are, perhaps, the very best examples of the "corporative state" which we have so far produced.

IN GERMANY fascism exhibits another and most interesting phase. It is violently opposed to the Roman Catholic Church, and proposes to destroy it by a campaign to prove that this institution is both reactionary and immoral. I suppose, of course, that there is nothing like this going on in Ontario or Saskatchewan, but I am sometimes a little dubious.

The Canadian critics of fascism, however, usually concentrate their best efforts on some recent legislation in the Province of Quebec, by which the Government has taken power to do something which looks to me like tinkering with the criminal law. The constitutional theory of the Dominion provides that the criminal law shall be codified and administered by the Federal Government. In Quebec an attempt seems to have been made to evade this clear provision of the constitution, by the passing of a Provincial law which permits the Provincial authorities to place a padlock on any premises which have been used for the propagation of communism. This looks like a direct infringement of the constitution, undertaken on the very unsound basis that the Province has the right to control property.

I do not know why this particular Act has been



"FLOTSAM," by A. H. Tweedle, 209 Holton Ave. S., Hamilton, Ont. This photograph was selected as the "Print of the Year" at the Fifth Annual Canadian Salon of Photography which opened in Hamilton last week under the auspices of the Hamilton Camera Club. Nearly one hundred and sixty prints, representing the work of about eighty well-known Canadian pictorialists, are on exhibition.

held up as an example of fascism, for I cannot find that it has any precedents in Germany or Italy. It strikes me as a piece of ingenious legal trickery which would probably be wiped out in five minutes if a case under the Act were taken to the Privy Council.

BE THAT as it may, however, I should like to stress the fact that the suggestion of handling the fight against communist propaganda in this way was not imported into this country from Italy or Germany, nor was it original in the Province of Quebec. The original Quebec padlock law was not the one recently passed by the Duplessis Government. It was passed by the Taschereau Government—which I never heard described as a fascist institution. It was copied from certain legislation in various States of the American Union. It was a law providing that premises used for prostitution, gambling, or such unpleasant customs, might be padlocked by the authorities.

The people who invented this idea were, as it happened, neither French-Canadians, Roman Catholics, nor fascists. They were highly advanced social reformers—chiefly members of Protestant communities—and not in the least interested in imposing the Mussolini-Hitler philosophy on us.

They were, indeed, precisely the same sort of people who, in Toronto, encourage the police authorities in certain measures of attack on social evils, which involve serious breaches of civil liberty. The plea behind this sort of thing is that there are certain forms of social evil so repugnant to the great majority of the people that they are essentially outlaw. There are men who would fight to the death to protect the ancient theory of the sanctity of a dwelling, and to insist that, in no circumstances, might a police-

man or other agent of the state invade a residence except after obtaining a search warrant, as the result of sworn information that crime has been committed. These same men, in the case of one or two types of offences, feel that these constitutional protections of liberty might be set aside, and willingly back the state in entirely extra-legal, or very dubiously legal, measures to permit the police authorities greater freedom of action than they possess under the ordinary law.

It was on this model that the Government of the Province of Quebec undertook to pass the recent extension of the padlock law to cover premises where communism was taught.

THE great majority of the people of the Province of Quebec happen to be members of the Roman Catholic Church, and that Church specifically lists communism as a sin. Communism is therefore highly repugnant to the majority of the people of the Province. It is a "social evil"—at least as serious, in their eyes, as any of those things which the worthy citizens of Toronto consider in this class. The authorities of the Province followed excellent precedents in attempting to combat it by ingenious measures of dubious legal value.

I cannot accept this case as evidence of fascism. In short, while I believe that, as I have tried to demonstrate above, there is plenty of fascism in Canada, I am forced to conclude that there is very little in the Province of Quebec. Most of the manifestations of fascism—if copying Italian and German methods of government be considered fascism—have occurred in Ontario and the Western Provinces. I commend these ideas to those who, with me, wish to preserve liberty and to fight fascism.

LO, THE POOR INDIAN

BY LT.-COL. C. E. MORGAN

Note: Col. Morgan was for twelve years Superintendent of the Six Nations Indians.

THERE are no figures available of the Indian population of this continent prior to the coming of white men, but we know that there are ten million whites and about one hundred and twenty thousand Indians in Canada today.

The loss of his lands by the Indian throughout the years is a matter of history, and to speculate as to the justice or the injustice of the loss does not come within the scope of this article. Suffice it is to say that the Indians once owned Canada and that today they do not.

With the coming of Confederation, the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the settlement of the West, it became necessary to pass legislation for the protection of the Indian from himself, and from white scallawags who preyed upon him, and for the protection of the railway and the settlers against roving Indians. So an Act was framed which still remains in force with but trifling amendments. It is called The Indian Act.

IT IS said that Indians pay no taxes and should therefore receive no privileges, with which I do not agree. It seems to me rather to savour of the Chicago plug-ugly, to take away practically all the Indian's land and then grumble because he pays no taxes upon the back-yards that are left to him and which we designate Reserves.

Be that as it may, the Act is over six decades old, and education has been at work. There are Indians in every profession, highly educated people, and there are lady Indian lecturers and at least one lady musical gold medalist, and one Indian Colonel who until recently commanded a Canadian regiment.

Much might be written regarding the absurdity of shackling these young Indian men and women, these young ladies and gentlemen, to sections of the Act that were framed when the men wore paint and flourished tomahawks and the women dressed in beaded and porcupine quilled buckskin.

Although they may practice professions, and dine with statesmen, they may not share their libations. They may not vote at elections. They are wards of the Crown, and as minors they cannot borrow money from a bank. Their note of hand or promissory note is worthless, because it cannot be sued upon. In short, whatever way the educated Indian turns he is met by contumely.

Were you to ask the Indian officer I have alluded to to dine with you, you could not have champagne

served without the risk of arrest for supplying an Indian with liquor, in which the proprietor of the hotel would find himself included.

There is a process of law known as Indian Enfranchisement which purports to convert an Indian into a white British subject, but it is not generally understood. Like the leopard, an Indian cannot change his skin, and whatever the law may say, he has to constantly produce his enfranchisement ticket before he can participate in his white neighbor's joys. His life is not happy. The Act should be revised.

Ask yourself who is the better off, the Negroes in the United States who were slaves, with nothing, and are now free citizens, or the Indians, who owned Canada and are now but little better off than were the Negroes before emancipation.



WITH HIS FIELD MARSHAL'S BATON, conferred upon him by Herr Hitler following the German Army shake-up. Hermann Goering, one-time commander of the Richthofen Air Circus, now head of the German Air Force, President of the Reichstag, Premier of Prussia, etc., etc., and the world's outspoken No. 2 Nazi.

VULTURE ON EDUCATION

BY A. M. MOWAT

A further Letter from Lord Chesterfield to his son travelling in America.

My dear Boy,

I READ with interest, if not respect, your letter in which you strove to show that my contention that Monopoly Capitalism must destroy Democracy is unjustified. Forgive me for saying so, but your arguments appear to me to be greatly lacking in logical validity, being palpably founded more on wishful thinking than on historical facts and scientific observation.

You base your confidence in the victory of Democracy over Monopoly Capitalism because, forsooth, you affect to believe that the former has a moral foundation, lacking in the latter. How absurd! Who are you to take upon yourself to decide what is and what is not immoral? While I readily admit that the motivating principles of the two philosophies are in fatal opposition, since the aim and object of Monopoly Capitalism is to benefit the few and Democracy the many, I fail entirely to agree with your conclusion that that gives you any reasoned justification for calling the former immoral. What logical or historical grounds have you for believing that it was ever intended that the many rather than the few should be advantaged on this planet? If instead of permitting compassionate and humanitarian sentiment to befog your intellect you examined the world about you in the cold light of reason, you would be compelled to agree with John Stuart Mill, "that while in nature there is abundant evidence of law and order there is of justice and mercy not a trace." I have no wish to labor the obvious so I will merely clinch my argument by remarking that if a rat or a wolf suffers from ill-health it is more likely to be devoured by, than obtain assistance from, its fellows, while it is notorious that hens, even British hens, will readily peck to death their sick sisters. In short, my dear fellow, there is no evidence that we exist in what you naively call a moral universe, and if you intend to maintain that it is, you will be compelled to abandon reason and fall back upon faith and the tenets of the Christian religion; substitutes, which are scarcely likely to win the approval of those who like Vulture and Buzzard see life steadily and see it whole.

THE second part of your argument is equally fallacious. You urge that, apart from all questions of morality or immorality, justice or injustice, right or wrong, Democracy must conquer because under Monopoly Capitalism the penniless and the near penniless will eventually become sufficiently numerous to attack and overthrow a system under which they are held in idleness and misery. And you stress the fact that our now enormous and ever increasing powers of production make such a state of affairs so glaringly unnecessary, absurd, and dangerous, that the system is gradually losing the support of an increasing number of those who, under it, are still able to live with some approach to decency.

The falsity of this line of reasoning, my dear fellow, lies not in its premises but in its conclusion, in the assumption that those whom President Roosevelt terms Economic Royalists and whom I call the Vultures of Monopoly, have neither the wit to foresee such a menace, nor the will to crush it before it becomes dangerous. That they already see it was brought home only yesterday, when Lord Vulture quoted with enthusiastic approval an extract from a recent article of Sir Herbert Samuel in which he stated that:

"A mixture of misery and education is highly explosive. If people are ignorant as well as wretched they are likely to be apathetic; or if they become turbulent they will certainly be ineffective. But a proletariat that suffers and has some measure of education, which believes it knows of some possible way of escape, may be formidable."

INDEED, I am abusing no confidence when I say that both Vulture and Buzzard have definitely made up their minds that, as Monopolists, they cannot much longer close their eyes to the dangers inherent in Education and an independent Press. Lord Vulture, however, is a more profound thinker than even Sir Herbert, for he realizes that Christianity even more than Education is the top-root of all those influences which to-day are bringing into disrepute our present system. "Chester," he said to me, "while I agree with Sir Herbert, that there can be no safety for Monopoly Capitalism as long as the masses remain literate, the present disgraceful turbulence among the common people must in the last analysis be laid at the door of Christianity. Though I regret to say that only recently have I found time to familiarize myself with its tenets, I must confess, Chesterfield, that I was both shocked and amazed at what I found. Far from it being the opiate of the people, as I had been led to hope, I discovered that socially, politically and economically, it is a most agitating, not to say revolutionary, doctrine. Not content with placing an altogether absurd value on the dignity and importance of the individual, and clinging to the unfounded belief that we live in a moral universe, it is, in addition, dangerously subversive in its attitude to wealth, while the whole tone of its teaching is strangely contemptuous and condemnatory of that spirit of shrewd acquisitiveness which is the characteristic glory of the great men of our time. In short, so democratic is its spirit, so urgent its plea for recognition of the value and importance of human life, so emphatic the stress it lays on the Brotherhood of Man, that unless it is soon brought under the strict control of a state dedicated primarily to securing the rights of property, it will be impossible to reduce the masses into that condition of hopeless apathy which, as Sir Herbert Samuel points out, is a necessary condition for the stability of our present system."

I HAVE quoted Vulture at some length, not only because his remarks demonstrate the shrewd profundity of the monopolist mind, but because they knock into a cocked hat your argument that Monopoly Capitalism must necessarily be destroyed by

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rustic proclivities. The real reason, we think, is to be found in the fact that three years of experience have shown the Ontario Cabinet the immense political value of those social gatherings in which influential people of both sexes come together, exchange ideas, and get to know one-another's qualities over a cup of tea and a couple of sandwiches. The ruling clique of the Communists in Russia is said to have acquired the same knowledge within a very short time after they ceased to be conspirators and became all-powerful rulers.

The most superficial study of the history of politics anywhere in the world shows that in a settled and orderly community one of the most effective means for attaining political ends is these same apparently purposeless and frivolous gatherings at which the people who matter most are able to mix with the people who matter just a little less. Whatever be the reason for the change—whether it be either of those that we have suggested, or the fact that social duty no longer requires them to set foot within the abhorred Chorley Park—we are delighted to perceive that the ladies of the Hepburn Cabinet and of the ruling party in the Legislature have quite abandoned their anchoretic practices and gone in for society in a big way.

THE LATE T. W. DUGGAN

SATURDAY NIGHT feels something of a personal loss in the death of Thomas Wright Duggan, head of one of the world's greatest flower growing establishments, the Dale Estate Ltd., of Brampton, Ont. It is not his business success which is the cause of this feeling; Canada is full of highly successful business men whose departure at the mature age of eighty would create no great sense of loss outside of their immediate families and possibly their close business associates. It is rather that the late Mr. Duggan was an artist, imbued with an intense desire to put certain forms of beauty within the reach of as many people as possible, and also that he was a "character," a man of sharply defined tastes and principles, who did nothing because it was the commonly accepted thing to do and everything because he had good personal reasons for it.

Tom Duggan was only just getting into the flower growing business (he entered it as a bookkeeper) in 1900, but even then he was one of the few men in the world who would have expressed no surprise if somebody had told him that in 1938 Toronto would be the scene of an All-North-America flower show such as has been going on for the past week, for he had unlimited vision and unlimited faith in the industry to which he devoted himself. A sort of Henry Ford in that industry, he saw that its success would lie in putting the most beautiful flowers into the hands of an ever-increasing number of consumers, and he was able to make even orchids accessible not perhaps to the millions, but certainly to a vastly increased public. Generous in the time he devoted to many public undertakings, notably the United Church and the Toronto Exhibition, he was particularly useful in them because of his capacity to get people to work together in harmony. Himself a happy man, he made life happier for many thousands of others.

MR. MASSEY'S FUNCTIONS

THE suggestion which emanated a few weeks ago from Conservative sources, and which we regret to say received some currency in these columns, that a serious difference of opinion had developed between Mr. Mackenzie King and Mr. Vincent Massey, and that Mr. Massey's responsibility as High Commissioner had been materially reduced in consequence, appears to have had no foundation in fact. No further mention has been made of it since Mr. King made his statement in the House of Commons in the course of the debate on the Address. What actually occurred appears to have been nothing more than a change in the Minister whose task it is to handle in the House the estimates relating to Canadian publicity in the United Kingdom. The High Commissioner is the agent for several different Departments of the Canadian Government, and the various items of the business which he handles are presented to the House by the Minister appropriate to each. For a few years past the items relating to publicity in Great Britain have been presented by the Minister of External Affairs, but they have now been returned to the Minister of Trade and Commerce. It is fairly obvious that Canadian publicity in Great Britain has a good



"PRESS CONTROL? WHY CERTAINLY, RIB, OLD BOY."

deal more to do with trade than it has with diplomacy. It will be a matter of general satisfaction, to all except those whose partisanship leads them to welcome any signs of disunity in the Government, that both Mr. Massey's influence and his authority are in no wise diminished. He has used them for many years to the great advantage of Canada both at home and abroad, and it is unquestionable that the close intellectual sympathy between him and Mr. King has contributed much to the soundness of their party's policies throughout that period.

THE 1838 HANGINGS

ON APRIL 12, precisely one hundred years ago, two men were hanged in the Toronto jail for participation in the abortive rebellion of the previous December. Their names were Samuel Lount and Peter Matthews, and they were very far from being

UNCLE THOMAS

IF I can keep my head
While Uncle Thomas
Is shooting off his face
About the War . . .
"Just wait until
The beggars start to bomb us!
We'll knock 'em down
The Polish Corridor!" . . .
If I can let the same
Old Uncle holler
The same old bugle about
The same old Hun,
Without so much as messing
Up his collar,
I guess I'll be a sort
Of saint, my son.

—LIONEL REID

men of criminal character or anti-social tendencies. Several largely-signed petitions for commutation of their sentence had been presented, and the Rev. John Ryerson, in a communication quoted in Professor Sissons' "Egerton Ryerson" published a few months ago, records that "The general feeling is in total opposition to the execution of these men," and describes the affectionate manner in which Sheriff Jarvis and the condemned men took leave of one another when they were brought out to the scaffold. Lount was an American born but the son of an Englishman, and had settled near Newmarket in 1811. A most public-spirited citizen, he was elected to the Legislature in 1834, and his defeat in 1836 was ascribed to corrupt practices by his political opponents, the supporters of the Family Compact. Matthews was the son of a U.S. Loyalist who had fought on the British side in the American Revolutionary War, and he himself had belonged to the Brock Volunteers in the War of 1812 and fought in various battles. Lount was a Unitarian and Matthews a Baptist.

The bodies of these two unfortunate men (whose deaths had the valuable result of creating a strong public reaction which facilitated the subsequent policies of clemency and reconciliation) were re-

moved to the Toronto Necropolis in 1859, and a substantial memorial was raised over them in 1893. We strongly support the suggestion of Mr. Fred Williams in the *Globe and Mail* that the centenary of their deaths should be observed with some formal tribute to their memory. If Mr. Guillet's "Lives and Times of the Patriots" had appeared a little earlier we think there would have been small difficulty in organizing something of the kind, for in this volume the recorded facts concerning them have been made accessible as they have never been before; but unfortunately the volume only came from the press a week or so ago and has not yet had time to influence public opinion. It is eminently desirable that the efforts of our contemporary Communists to appropriate for their own purposes the function of honoring the 1837 "Patriots" should not be successful. It would have been extremely annoying to the "Patriots" themselves, who were for the most part men of strong religious convictions and the greatest respect for the institution of property. It is most regrettable that the beautiful arch which stands on the river side of the Oakes Garden Theatre at Niagara Falls, and which was to have been dedicated by Mr. King and Mr. Hepburn to the memory of those who in the difficult times of a century ago sought to preserve popular liberty in Canada though sometimes mistaken as to the proper means, should not have been made the scene of some general ceremony; and failing that, a special tribute to two of the most worthy characters in the movement would certainly not be out of the way.

HUMAN AND ANIMAL SUFFERING

THE annual appeal for funds of the Toronto Humane Society is a matter which will commend itself to the support of all kindly minded citizens. The service which the Society renders, if reduced to statistics, is astonishing. During the past year, for example, the organization handled approximately 125,000 telephone calls regarding injured, ill or lost animals, and the Society's motor cars made 24,347 visits each one of which represented a case of animal suffering relieved. The form of the appeal, the Humane Society Tag Day on April 9, has become traditional in Toronto, and it may be pointed out that it has also become traditional for many contributors, who can afford to do so, to supplement their small donations for tags by substantial cheques. There are probably few better ways of restoring universal belief in the value of relieving human suffering than by keeping unquestioned the belief in the value of relieving animal suffering.

VULTURE

(Continued from Page Two)

the increasing popular disfavor into which it is even now beginning to fall. With men of energy and intelligence, and Vulture and Buzzard are both, to recognize a danger is to attack it with all the force at their command. And I have not the least doubt that just as Herr Hitler is now burning the books and rooting out the Catholic and Protestant faiths of Germany, so also will the National Buzzards and Vultures in our great Democracies soon begin to deal sternly and effectively with Christianity and popular Education. Once these subversive influences have been brought to heel, a Vulture will have no more difficulty in controlling the then hopeless and apathetic masses of his own land than a Herr Hitler the docile proletarian hordes of Germany. Your affectionate father,

CHESTERFIELD.

DEFENDING CANADA

(Continued from Page One)

My suggestion for a Canadian Permanent Force may sound fantastically large to the majority of Canadians because, for generations, they have never had to lose a moment's sleep about the security of Canadian soil. "Thank God we have a Navy," (paid for by the dear old British taxpayer) has been the thought uppermost, or lowermost, in the minds of the average Canadian; and apart from, or in addition to, this free national insurance, every man jack (Canuck) of us has comforted himself with the thought that Uncle Sam, in his own interests, would enforce the Monroe Doctrine and never allow the sacred soil of Canada to be sullied by foes from other continents.

In this respect, have we been living in a fool's paradise? I feel convinced that we are taking a long chance in relying on the Monroe Doctrine, even as Austria has just found out the folly of relying on Italy, even as Czechoslovakia is now realizing the slim chance she has of relying on France or anyone but herself.

If Canada is a nation, among the Commonwealth of Nations, she had better start relying on herself, like her sister Dominion, Australia. When, and only

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This friend's husband also had a mistaken idea about our charge in estate work, and sincerely believing he was doing the best for his wife, appointed an uncle to be his executor.

The uncle lived only a few months after the husband and the unsettled condition of the estate was increased considerably while the uncle's own executor, not at all familiar with the work, took over both estates. After a lengthy lapse of time, the estates were properly separated and distributed, Mrs. K's friend then set about investing what she had received.

As is usually the case, she had not far to look; investments of all kinds were offered, loans for relatives requested, self appointed advisors were always at hand. One of the latter proposed a "sure-thing" investment with an unusual large income return—this ultimately resulted in her capital practically vanishing.

Unfortunately, this husband allowed an indefinite understanding of Trust Company service to rule his reasoning; Mr. K. wisely decided to investigate and his wife now greatly appreciates his thoroughness in protecting her.

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CALGARY WINNIPEG BRANTFORD WINDSOR



PATRIOTS' GRAVES. The last resting place in the Necropolis in Toronto near the end of Sumach Street of Samuel Lount and Peter Matthews who were executed one hundred years ago for their participation in the Rebellion of 1837. It was not until 1893 that the perspective of history made it possible to regard them publically not as traitors worthy of hanging but as heroes who died for principles that are now cherished by the vast majority of Canadians.

—Photos by "Jay".

—Ottawa Letter

MR. HOWE'S WAY

BY RIDEAU BANKS

AFTER a long practical experience to the contrary, the confirmed cynics of Parliament Hill — than whom none more hard-bitten need be imagined any place on earth — are preparing to concede cautiously that, after all, the old maxim "where there's a will there's a way" may have some limited application to the supremely difficult field of governmental administration.

The individual responsible for shaking the cynics on this subject of hitherto traditional agreement is that intriguing figure who made a belated entry into public life a couple of years ago, Hon. C. D. Howe. As Minister of Transport, Mr. Howe is developing a faculty of doing things that the politicians have been loudly proclaiming for years past to be impossible. He already has a couple of feats belonging properly to an age of political miracles, such as the present time certainly is not, to his credit. And there is no suggestion that he has finished his good works by any means. The inference, instead, is rather to the contrary, namely, that he is only nicely started.

FOR example: Mr. Howe had hardly warmed his chair as a Minister in the present government back in 1935 before he fired summarily the local harbor commissions from coast to coast. That was something that Sir Alexander Gibb, the greatest authority in the world, had said should be done when acting as royal commissioner for the late Bennett Government. Unfortunately for Sir Alexander's advice, the politicians all agreed that it could not be done. Then Mr. Howe came along and chose to believe Sir Alexander in preference to the politicians.

Mr. Howe's next step as Miracle Man was even more spectacular. By personal negotiation and solely on the grounds of his own appraisal of the situation, he concluded the deal by which, at one stroke of the pen, the government shipyard at Sorel was sold, the government dredging fleet was taken over by private interests, and the dredging of the St. Lawrence channel was let out by contract instead of being handled under the patronage system. The old game of pork-barrel politics was never dealt a ruder jolt than that transaction constituted. From time immemorial the Sorel yards, the dredging fleet, and the ship channel had been a noble triumvirate of factors functioning in perfect co-operation for the relief of the political job-hungry down along the St. Lawrence. That so important an arm of the great game of politics as it has been played traditionally in Quebec province should be amputated was regarded, by Parliament Hill, as unthinkable. Now that it is a matter of history, it is still looked upon by the politicians as one of those things that should have been impossible and that never would have happened — but for the advent of Mr. Howe upon the political stage.

HOW was it done? During the past week Parliament has received some illumination on the point from the fact that the government has tabled all the documents and correspondence in connection with the deal. The assembled papers all go to show that the transaction was one of the most curious in which the government has ever engaged. But they also demonstrate, as remarked at the commencement of this letter, that when there's a will and it is Mr. Howe's will, there's a way — even in the delicate realm of higher politics.

In the first place, Mr. Howe started from the knowledge which careful investigation had yielded him that, over the years and in the form of patronage, the Sorel shipyard and the government dredging fleet have been costing the public treasury more millions than any consideration could possibly justify — not even excepting the importance of keeping Quebec safe for political Liberalism.

To know the situation, however, was not to know the remedy. The Minister of Transport had two vital considerations to bear in mind. One was the fact that the politicians were entrenched and that to simply apply an act of administrative blotting paper to the gray which they were enjoying would simply provoke opposition which might well prove insurmountable. The other consideration

was the importance of keeping a deal such as he had in mind free from any suspicion of political benefits for those concerned in it.

With these two thoughts uppermost in his mind, Mr. Howe, as shown by the documents now laid before Parliament, went ahead with his scheme. In the first place, he had an appraisal company make an independent valuation of the Sorel yard and the dredging fleet. The figure was approximately two and one-quarter million dollars. Upon receipt of it, Mr. Howe then offered the properties to the General Dredging Company at the price which had been fixed on condition that the existing force of workers in both the shipyards and the dredging fleets continued to be employed. Thus was the present generation of job-holders silenced, and no one bothered to speak on behalf of generations of Quebec dealers yet unborn. Obviously, some inducement had to be offered to any concern to take over assets which admittedly were largely obsolete and at the same time to maintain staffs of workers who owed their positions to political nomination. The inducement which Mr. Howe offered was the dredging contract for the completion of the St. Lawrence channel — a contract running to 1942 and worth \$11,500,000.

THE dredging company, as was to be expected, replied that it would like the contract without all the conditions which were attached to it. Mr. Howe replied that the contract was conditional upon the sale of the shipyard and dredging fleet in one parcel and upon the maintenance of the working forces. The dredging company then accepted the principle of the transaction, but objected that the price asked for the governmental equipment, conceded by the government itself to be largely obsolete, was too high and that only \$1,750,000 could be given. Presumably in the light of the employment agreement which was a consideration, Mr. Howe accepted the figure. Annual instalments of some \$300,000 were arranged for payment, with interest of 3½ per cent being charged on the unpaid balance. In return the government undertook that the yearly appropriation for St. Lawrence dredging between now and 1942 would be in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000.

The deal is one that has administrative courage stamped all over it. The government is bound to be criticized for accepting approximately half a million dollars less for the properties than the valuation which an independent appraisal fixed. And Mr. Howe's only answer to the criticism can be that this half million dollars represents the price which the Dominion shipyard and dredging fleet, the Quebec politics from the annual costs which — despite the fact that the item is unseen — the Federal treasury has been bearing.

THE next question that naturally arises is: Where does Mr. Howe go from here? In this connection the most obvious clue would seem to be the fact that there is a national problem about which everybody is talking but about which nobody is doing anything right in the Minister of Transport's own jurisdiction. That is, of course, the railway problem.

There are indications that already the doughty Minister is doing some hard thinking upon this subject. He intimated as much in House debate the other day when he expressed strong doubts concerning the possibility of eliminating politics from the administration of any large government-owned enterprise. It is true that Prime Minister MacKenzie King arose immediately and "interpreted" Mr. Howe's comment for fear it might be construed as favorable to railway amalgamation and that Mr. Howe allowed his words to be twisted without any protest.

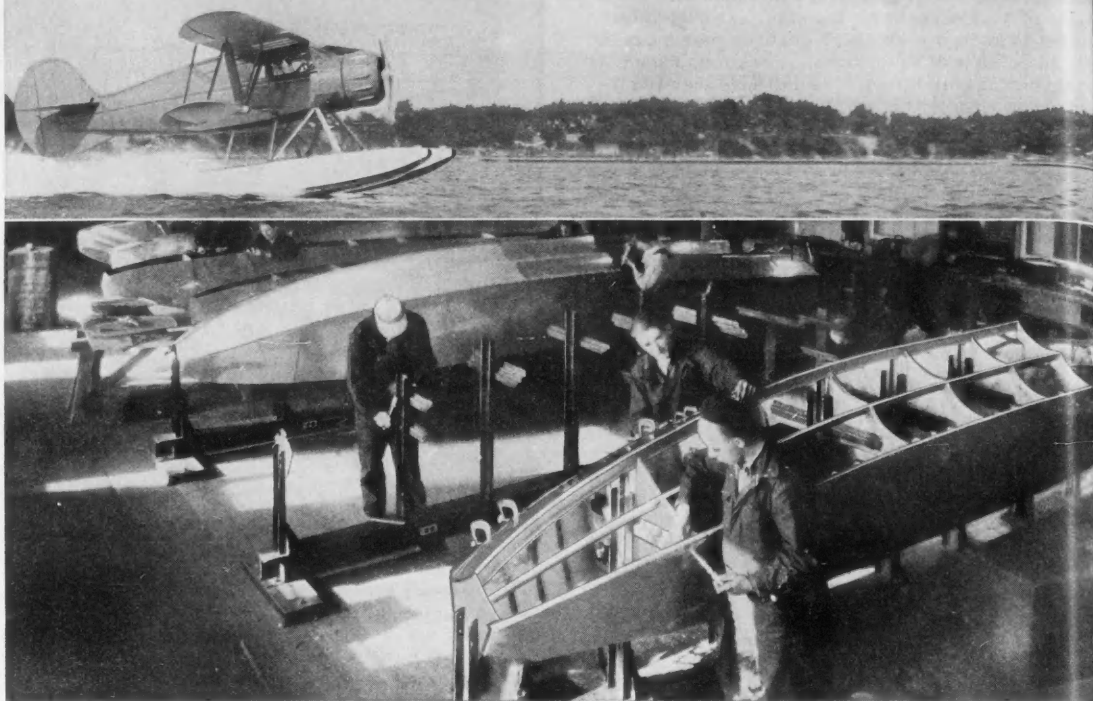
The reason Mr. Howe did not protest, in the belief of those who know him best, is because he has not yet made up his mind on the unification issue. When he does, it is confidently believed that no one will have to explain what he means; he will make himself abundantly clear and no one will be allowed to put any words into his mouth.

The likelihood is that the Senate during the present session is going to appoint a special committee which will go into all the ramifications of the Dominion's railway problem exhaustively and independently — and report its conclusions impartially. It is altogether conceivable that Mr. Howe, before he makes up his mind fully, intends to study the findings which the Senators will return. No one doubts on Parliament Hill that the Minister of Transport is open to conviction on the question of unification. And there is general confidence that, once he makes a decision, he will act — fearlessly and despite all apparent obstacles. He is one of the few Ministers in the Government whom Federal circles credit with the courage and the independence to lay down his portfolio if he finds himself over-ruled by politically-minded colleagues upon an issue which he conceives to be of national importance and upon which his views as to his own duty are clear.

There may be more heard about the railway problem — and about Mr. Howe — before the present session is finished.

COMING EVENTS

ALTHOUGH it is always a great privilege to hear Enesco play any composer's work, audiences never forget those occasions when he gives violin interpretations of his own works. This rare opportunity will be given local music lovers when the famous Roumanian violinist is heard in recital at Massey Hall on Tuesday evening, April 5. In addition to selections by Nardini, Bach, Chausson, Beethoven, Szymanowski and Corelli, Enesco will play his own Sonata, No. 3 in A-minor, for pianoforte and violin, in the popular Roumanian style.

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Total Claims Paid Exceed.....	2,725,000,000
Life Policyholders' Share of Surplus for Year.....	\$ 33,869,375
New Sums Assured.....	\$ 493,247,295
Total Life Sums Assured in Force.....	4,230,201,980

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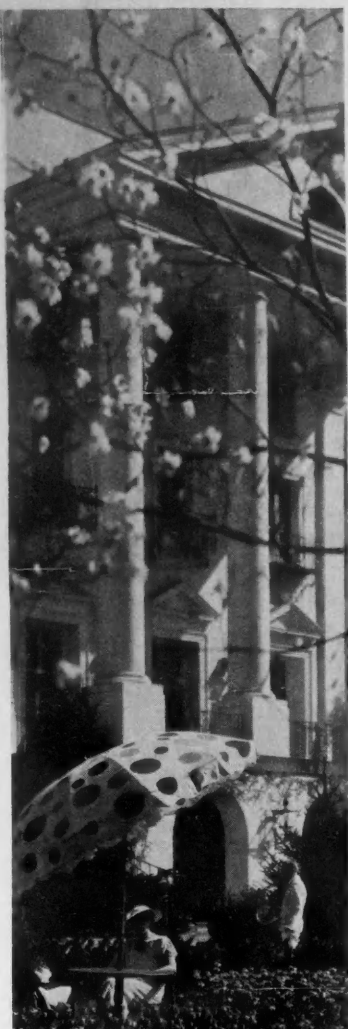
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Paid-up insurance per \$1,000 Sum Assured or equivalent cash dividends	

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TORONTO

—History of Canada, March 21-28

NOT THE CANADIAN NAVY!

CANADA is no longer safe from air raids. Canada's eastern defences do not consist of the width of the Atlantic Ocean but of the strength of the British fleet. Canada's western defences do not consist of the width of the Pacific Ocean but of the strength of a "friendly" (and obviously the American) fleet. Canada must be prepared to take her stand with Great Britain, France and the United States if these countries, upholders of democratic principles, are forced into war against "brute force and might and ruthlessness." These were among the views of Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of National Defence, as in gravely serious tones he spoke to the defence estimates of \$34,000,000 in the House of Commons. "We must be prepared to meet conditions in which we live," he said.

DOMINION

Appointment: Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, announced the appointment of Hon. George Spence, provincial Minister of Public Works for Saskatchewan, as federal Director of Rehabilitation under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act; it was announced that Mr.

Spence will resign from the Saskatchewan Cabinet.

Divorce: The McMeans Divorce Bill met unexpected opposition in Senate but survived motion for six months hoist; it was referred back to the Senate Divorce Committee.

Electoral Practices: Hon. C. G. Power, Minister of Pensions and National Health, gave notice of bill providing for complete overhaul of Canadian electoral system in order to prevent corruption.

ALBERTA

Press: Alberta Legislature adopted recommendation of its Committee on Privileges and Elections that Don. C. Brown, Edmonton "Journal" reporter and columnist, be committed to Lethbridge Jail for "scandalous misrepresentation" constituting a breach of privileges of the House, because of a mistake Brown made in reporting the attitude of a Social Credit M.L.A. on an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act; Speaker Peter Dawson, however, did not sign the warrant for Brown's commitment and the Legislature subsequently adopted a motion of a Liberal member that the reporter be released from custody.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Health: Hon. G. M. Weir, Provincial Secretary, announced the resignation of Dr. S. C. Peterson as director of the B.C. division of venereal disease control and the appointment of Dr. Donald H. Williams as his successor.

MANITOBA

Municipal Affairs: Legislature gave second reading to bill giving Winnipeg authority to tax light and power bills and to place a two per cent. tax on "hard" liquor sales.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Labor: Attorney-General J. B. McNair, acting Minister of Labor, introduced bill "Respecting Labor and Industrial Relations" which makes right of both employers and employees to organize for collective bargaining a "positive law" of the Province and which prohibits strikes or lockouts where no resort has been made to the Fair Wage Board or to the conciliation machinery of the new bill.

NOVA SCOTIA

Courts: Attorney-General J. H. MacQuarrie introduced bill to en-

able the Government to work out system of fulltime police magistrates throughout the Province.

ONTARIO

By-Election: Charles O. Fairbank, Liberal-Progressive, defeated James A. Currie, Conservative, in Lambton East by-election by 7,796 votes to 5,226.

Health: Bill to require pasteurization of milk sold in cities and towns and to provide for extension of compulsory pasteurization to other areas by Order-in-Council, was given third reading.

Hydro: Following demands of Leopold Macaulay for investigation of circumstances surrounding Government's reversal of "Back-to-Niagara" power policy, Premier Hepburn agreed to appointment of 13-man committee to investigate all Hydro contracts back to 1926.

QUEBEC

Highways: Premier Duplessis introduced bill to authorize modernization of the entire highways system of the Province during next four years at cost not exceeding \$50,000,000.

SASKATCHEWAN

Labor: Committee of whole of Legislature approved writing into the Saskatchewan trade union bill recognition of principle that heads of international unions outside Canada should have authority to conduct negotiations on behalf of Canadian union members.

OBITUARY

Brisson, Rev. Maxine A., London, Ont., burser and professor of French in St. Peter's Seminary (53). **Brophy, William Allard,** Montreal, president W. A. Brophy Co. Ltd., former general manager Tooke Bros. (69). **Byrne, Frank,** Quebec, former Liberal M.L.A. for Quebec County, former mayor of Charlesbourg and of Quebec West, president Frank Byrne Ltd., past president Quebec provincial Cattle Breeders' Association (60). **Curvey, Matthew,** Toronto, former clerk of Ontario Executive Council and secretary to nine Attorneys-General of Ontario, a provincial civil servant for sixty years (73). **Dobson, Rev. William Aird,** Montreal, pastor Rosemount First United Church, past president United Church Ministerial Association of Montreal (56). **Fripp, Senator Arthur E.,** (K.C.), Ottawa, Conservative M.L.A. for Ottawa West 1908-11, M.P. for Ottawa City (1911-21) (71). **Greene, Godfrey Benning,** Ottawa, director and general manager General Supply Co., past president Ottawa Board of Trade (59). **Hele, Carroll Carson,** Toronto, former general secretary to the Ontario Premier's Department and director of the Ontario Tourist and Publicity Branch (48). **Marshall, John Aubrey,** Toronto, Crown Prosecutor of Toronto Magistrates Court (33). **Mason, James H.,** Montreal, mining engineer, former mining consultant to Emperor Selassie of Ethiopia. **Mathewson, Dr. George Herbert,**

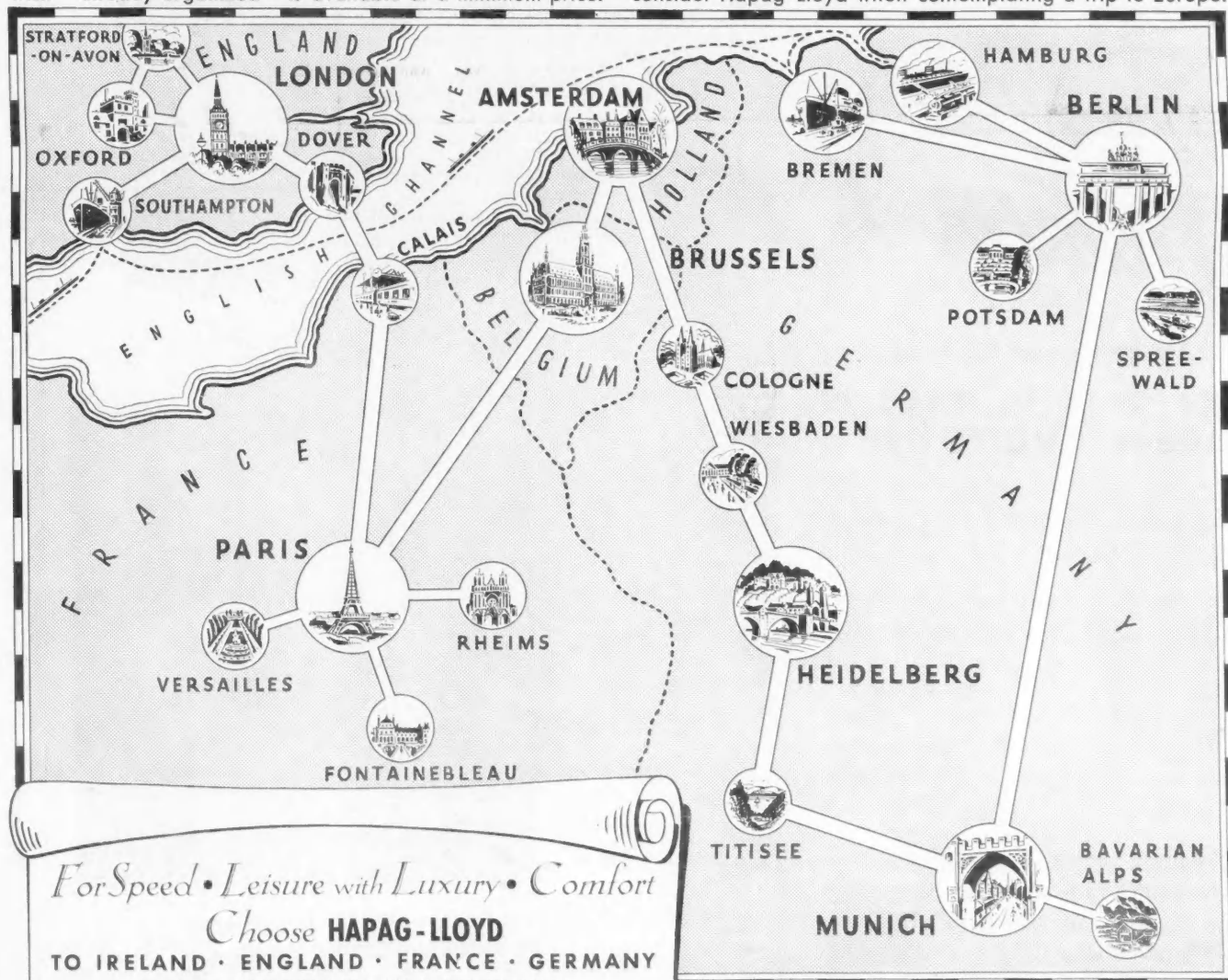
Montreal, former associate professor of ophthalmology at McGill, former ophthalmologist in chief Montreal General Hospital (68). **McClelland, Lieut.-Col. V. S.,** Winnipeg, former O.C. of 100th Winnipeg Grenadiers (84). **Newton, Thomas Edward,** Vancouver, gunlayer who fired torpedo from H.M.S. "Arethusa" which sank German battleship "Blucher" off Dogger Banks in 1915 (43). **Paul, J. M.,** Prince Albert, Sask., former mayor and alderman of Moose Jaw, noted rancher, Riel Rebellion veteran (76). **Pelletier, Capt. Rene,** Quebec, former commander of Canadian Government steamship "Montcalm" (63). **Powell, Egerton Ryerson,** Toronto, founder and managing director Toronto Tourist and Convention Bureau, hotel owner, director Canadian Association of Tourist and Publicity Bureaus (44). **Ross, Oliver Mowat,** Toronto, former manager of trade publications of Consolidated Press, former city editor of "Mail and Empire", former partner Ross, Barbour and Mulhall, past president Toronto Press Club (69). **Scott, Hon. Walter,** Guelph, Ont., Premier of Saskatchewan from its creation as a Province in 1905 until 1916, Liberal member of House of Commons for Assiniboia prior to Premiership of Saskatchewan, former publisher of Regina "Leader," Regina "Standard" and Moose Jaw "Times" (70). **Smith, Joshua,** Toronto, noted portrait painter. **Wells, W. Hunter,** Vancouver, pioneer B.C. aviation executive and flyer, manager Wells Air Transport (42).

3 VACATION WEEKS in Europe

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MUSICAL EVENTS

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

AT THE last concert but one of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra's regular series in Massey Hall, Sir Ernest MacMillan provided a program of rich and unhackneyed interest. It included two beautiful works by French Composers of the last generation, whose music is more appreciated in this—Ernest Chausson's Symphony in B flat major and Debussy's "Iberia" suite.

The accidental death of Chausson, while bicycling, in 1899, probably robbed the world of many beautiful works. Though he was 44 his genius had been of the slow-maturing order and he did nothing important until he was past 30. He was a pupil in composition of both Massenet and Cesar Franck, but the influence of the former was negligible while that of the latter had been intensely pot-

ent. It is discernable in Chausson's only Symphony, (1891) which though it has been slow in winning popularity outside France, is almost contemporaneous with the Cesar Franck Symphony first heard in 1889. Looking back in orchestral history it will be found that in most countries at that time the shallow romantic symphonies of Joachim Raff, now utterly forgotten were all the rage. Though Brahms was still living his symphonies were less frequently heard than those of Raff. Of the symphonies composed immediately before and immediately after the Franck and Chausson masterpieces, only the Fifth and Sixth of Tchaikovsky have won a continuous public support. But of recent years The Chausson Symphony (and his Poeme for Violin Concerto) has been gaining in popularity; though new to many listeners at Massey Hall the other night. It is a work of classic symmetry, and its emotional appeal though austere is profound. The beauty and distinction of its scoring prompt one to term it "aristocratic music," but interest never flags. I am told that Sir Ernest has conducted it once previously, and in his rendering the orchestra brought forth both its nobility and its richness.

Nothing that Debussy composed for orchestra is more beautiful than his "Iberia" Suite (No 2 of his "Images for Orchestra"). It is his only work of Spanish inspiration and years ago won a most emphatic tribute from Manuel de Falla, who marvelled that a composer who had spent but a few hours in Spain, should have absorbed so much of the nuances of its life by day and night. Each of the three movements is a vivid and delicate tone picture and each was played with color and subtle expression.



CHARLES BRYANT, in "Yes, My Darling Daughter", the Mark Reed comedy opening at the Royal Alexandra Theatre April 4.

A COMPLETE novelty so far as Toronto was concerned was the performance of "Legende" a tone poem by the young French Canadian composer, Hector Gratton, which last year won the Lallemand prize offered annually by Les Concerts Symphon-



VIOLET HEMING, a relative of the noted Canadian artist Arthur Heming, who plays the fascinating divorcee in "Yes, My Darling Daughter" at the Royal Alexandra Theatre.

iques of Montreal. It is atmospheric in quality, for in it Mr. Gratton tried (and tried successfully) to capture the spirit of the Canadian woods, and early Canadian legends of the forest. His command of the orchestral medium in all its details is remarkable and his score is imbued with tender feeling. He also seems to have plenty of melodic inspiration of a definitely distinguished order. The work was admirably rendered and the composer who was present was enthusiastically applauded by the audience.

Yet another unfamiliar number was "Nursery Suite" one of the last of the compositions of Sir Edward Elgar dedicated to the little royal princesses. It was composed in 1931 when Elgar's pen had been almost entirely idle since the death of his wife in 1920. It is in eight episodes, all dainty and imaginative, exquisitely worked out, and more enjoyable than much of the more serious work that he did in his prime. A refined and joyous rendering was provided by Sir Ernest. The whole program contained but one familiar number, Schubert's ever-welcome "Overture to Rosamunde" an ideal opening for any orchestral concert.

THE large audience which attended the recital at Eaton Auditorium of Clifford Poole, a very youthful pianist were rewarded by the gratifying consciousness that here was a young Canadian musician who is really going somewhere. His abilities and promise are of so high an order that his future career will be watched with deep interest. He is but 21 and his recent development has been under the expert guidance of Mona Bates. He has the reputation of being an ambitious and indefatigable worker, and to back this he has the natural endowment of a truly remarkable talent. In his interpretations temperament, beauty of touch, and brilliance of execution are combined with fine artistic restraint, and sympathetic intelligence.

Mr. Poole's program included two works which call for all that a pianist has to give; the Waldstein Sonata of Beethoven and the Etudes Symphoniques of Schumann. Of the Beethoven work he gave a more vital and authoritative reading than many a professional pianist of more mature experience. In the Schumann number the splendor of his promise was equally apparent. It is a work that runs a gamut of many moods and demands power, variety and poetic intuitions of its executant. It is a work in which a young pianist might easily be tempted to drift into exaggeration, but artistic control was present, in addition to the other qualities I have mentioned. The brilliance of his style was also demonstrated in the familiar "Campanella" (Paganini-Liszt).

In shorter numbers he was delightful. True poetic fervor was present in Ireland's "Island Spell," and it was followed by a crisp and colorful rendering of a Tchaikowsky "Humoresque." The difficult glissandi which abound in Debussy's "Fireworks" were handled with grace, sparkle and precision. The youthful charm of Mr. Poole's personality added to the pleasure of his listeners, many of whom had not anticipated such pianism as he was able to offer.

ONE of the most joyous occasions in which I have lately participated was the production of "Iolanthe" by the Music and Dramatic Clubs of Upper Canada College. The completion of the new gymnasium provides an auditorium of very large seating capacity and this was packed with eminent Torontonians, many of them old boys of the institution, and an electric atmosphere of enjoyment pervaded the whole entertainment. Except in direction, the boys were responsible for everything. They designed and painted the scenery; printed a very artistic program, ran the electrical effects, and gave what might be termed a jolly good performance. Dr. Walters a young musician who has recently joined the staff, directed the performance most efficiently with the co-operation of Richard Tattersal at an electric organ. The costuming and stage sets were charming; and the operetta was done legitimately, with vim and spirit from first to last.

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the tallest lad in U.C.C. was also most amusing as the Fairy Queen, and refrained from all temptations to horseplay. The two Earls (J. C. Carpenter and J. R. Henderson) were also excellent and G. M. Henderson gave a capital performance as Private Willis.

THE Tudor Singers under the direction of Dr. Healy Willan gave the last of its present season's series of concerts at Malloney Galleries recently. The four concerts have been a source of keen delight to those who love the serene and joyous madrigals that date from the day when England was known in Europe as "a nest of song birds," and when music played an intimate part in the domestic life of educated people. The tonal beauty of Dr. Willan's chorus, its refinement of expression, and musical sensitiveness, have made its interpretations charming at all times. The recent concert was composed of request numbers heard earlier in the season and made a delicate musical feast. The instrumental features of the program were numbers for the harpsichord played on the piano by Albert Guerrero with such delicacy and distinction, that they suggested the original instrument. The composers represented were Couperin and Scarlatti who, when well interpreted, never fail to charm.



HAROLD HAUGH, tenor soloist at Brick Church in New York who will sing the part of the Narrator in "The Passion According to St. John" which is to be presented by the Bach Choir, Symphony Orchestra and soloists under the direction of Reginald Stewart in the Eaton Auditorium on Wednesday, April 6.

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AMONG THE AMATEURS

BY NANCY PYPER

THIS year sees an interesting new departure in the Dominion Drama Festival, with the admission of full-length plays, and the program for the Central Ontario Region competition at Hart House Theatre this week contains three such offerings, with three evenings devoted to one-act entries. The number of actual presentations is thus reduced from 18 to 12 and as these 12 have survived a process of elimination carried on by the committee over a period of four months, the quality of the week's performances should be unusually good.

On Monday evening His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Albert Matthews were present in an audience that packed the house for the opening of the Festival. The plays were "Maria Chapdelaine," adapted and directed by Herman Voaden, and presented by the Play Workshop; "Half Baked Magic," directed by Dorothy Goulding and presented by the Junior Players; and scenes from "The Old Maid," directed by Lorna Sheard, and presented by the Dramatic Club of University College Alumnae. The adjudicator was Mr. Malcolm Morley, of London, England, and Mr. Hugh Eayrs, president of the Central Ontario committee, was in charge of the proceedings.

"MARIA CHAPDELAINE" was a very moving, very beautiful presentation by a Toronto artist-director. It was marked throughout by harmony—harmony of music, of color and of voice. As a series of scenes adapted by Mr. Voaden from the novel it was a complete creation, exquisitely conceived and exquisitely done. This production stood out by its "bigness," a quality that held the audience

hushed and awed. The acting was distinguished by an elemental simplicity—this is the result of the hardest, the most careful and the most sincere work—that recalled the quiet beauty of bible prose. Of the several scenes—any one of which would have made the evening worthwhile—one stood out as a high peak that will remain for a long time in the memory of this reviewer. It was the love scene between "Maria," played by Patricia Collins, and "Francois," played by Lorne Sullivan. Here were two young people gripped by an overpowering love. In the peasant girl there was a spiritual, unearthly quality of gentleness; in the young woodsman there was reverence combined with love, and yet the fact stood out that this was a potential mother and a potential father. Here was the mystery and beauty of life at its most mysterious and most beautiful presented on the little stage of Hart House Theatre. Space does not permit treatment of the other scenes, but they too were done with a touching and most effective simplicity. The narrators had beautifully flowing voices, but one, a woman, unfortunately spoiled her lines by allowing her eyes to wander. This reviewer would suggest too that the dance by two groups representing help and hindrance was perhaps too subdued; there was not enough contrast to convey the idea effectively.

"HALF-BAKED MAGIC," reviewed in SATURDAY NIGHT on a previous and quite recent presentation, was much improved in pace, timing and acting. It was a burlesque fairy tale in old-fashioned costume but with modern ideas. The acting was

smart and the points were made crisply but the vehicle was hardly worthy of the performance.

"The Old Maid" was a series of episodes from the Pulitzer Prize play of that name. The set and costumes were perfectly beautiful in every detail and the production was excellent throughout. As the "Old Maid," torn between love for the man she was to marry and hunger for the illegitimate child she would have had to disown, with jealousy of a jealous sister who was taking her maternal place and spoiling the little girl, Agnes Muldrew missed just one point in a performance that would otherwise have been completely satisfying. She was admirable in her appeal to her sister, in her forced repression of love for her child, in her manifestation of womanly love, and in the cold, clear honesty of accusation with which she faced her sister. Had she just broken once to show the agony of the woman and the mother, she would not only have won the admiration of the audience; she would have won their hearts.

As "Delia," the unpleasant sister, Dorothy Batcheller created beautifully and maintained consistently a character that showed charm and grace to those she loved but an implacable hardness to the sister whose motherhood she resented. The attitude between these two sisters was perfectly maintained; one felt that there was a wall against which it was hopeless to batter. As "Tina," the little girl, Alison Ewart was a little too much the spoiled brat, without the charm that would have made her winning and would have showed the quality there was to spoil. Jean Dow, as "Delia Halsey" and Christina Templeton, as "Mrs. Mingott," were convincing, while Archibald Swan, James Ralston, Robert Chidwick, Donald Smith and Robert McRae, in small men's parts completed an excellent cast. Mr. Swan deserves special mention for an exceptionally good performance.

IN COMMENTING on the three productions, Mr. Morley commended the quality of the work. The first play struck him by its great beauty but he felt that the drama here most mattered in the music—he wanted color in the characters more than on the stage. It was, he said, an experiment that showed us something out of the ordinary. Of the second he said that the staging was good, the costumes splendid, the magic ingenious and, though there was some inaudibility, the acting was better than the play. Of the third play he said the atmosphere was excellent and he felt sincerity in the playing. He



NICHOLAS JOY who is featured in "Yes, My Darling Daughter" at the Royal Alexandra Theatre the week of April 4.

commended the picturesque quality of the production, but said the play only pleased him half-and-half—perhaps because it was not a man's play. In general he congratulated all concerned on the high standard of work.

COMING EVENTS

"YES, My Darling Daughter," long run Broadway comedy success, will begin a week's engagement at the Royal Alexandra Theatre next Monday night. Four members of the New York cast to be seen here were born under the British flag—one in Canada, the remaining three in England.

Lucile Watson, was born in Quebec, the daughter of a British army officer, and was reared in Ottawa, where she lived until she was 21. She attended the American Academy of Dramatic Art in New York City and then went on the stage, achieving instantaneous success. Although now an important featured player who has acted outstanding roles in many hit plays, she has not been seen in Canada since 1923. Violet Heming and Nicholas Joy, who are co-featured with Miss Watson, were born in England, and had achieved a place in the theatre before she descended on Broadway. Miss Heming's father was a theatrical manager on the Isle of Man, and she made her stage debut in England, while still in her teens. Incidentally, Arthur Heming, the Canadian artist, is a relative. Mr. Joy came to this continent first as a member of the cast of "The Butterfly on the Wheel." Charles Bryant, the fourth member of the cast to be born under the British flag, crossed the Atlantic to support Mrs. Patrick Campbell.

THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

IN "JEZEBEL" we are handsomely instructed once more in the complicated civilization of the Deep South. This has happened often enough before, yet one still wonders how the haughty Southern people got that way and what lies behind their strange and fatalistic doings. The anthropologist trailing the Polynesians and trying to discover the source of their mysterious taboos could hardly feel more of an outsider than the average movie-goer faced with the description of social conduct in "Jezebel" and the New Orleans of 1850.

The Polynesians at any rate got some fun out of their civilization. But the folk of New Orleans seemed to move perpetually in a world of stiff formal dress (worn with the obligatory chip on the shoulder), rigid punctilio, and violent if elegant death. A lady's name dropped in public called for pistols at dawn. So did a carelessly expressed admiration of Northern industrial development. At the mention of the word "Abolitionist" every young buck felt for his cardcase, the visiting cards were passed and the unlucky last holder was called out to be shot or disabled just as the birds were twittering and the first rays of sun began to slant through the moss-hung trees. Try to tell the boys to get together and talk the thing over sensibly, and you were likely to get a visiting card yourself.

THE virgins of the community moved in an even narrower circle of magic and shibboleth. When Julie (Bette Davis) broke tabu by wearing a red gown to the Mardi Gras Olympus ball the crowd shrank away from her as though she had been struck by yellowjack; while her escort (Henry Fonda) stalked along beside her, his face black, his fingers twitching for his card-case. When the hero came down with the yellowjack itself, and all the crowd shrank away from him (and very sensibly, since the death wagons were

rolling in the streets) his friend offered to call out every one of the cowardly crew. Altogether between the yellowjack and the chances on the field of honor a young gallant of New Orleans in 1850 had hardly a Chinaman's chance of surviving at all.

Warner Brothers, the screen's most tireless sociologists, have given us in "Jezebel" full detail of the strange society—its customs, costumes, feast-day observances, every punctilio of dress, speech and death-dealing innuendo. The interiors are superb and the whole thing looks authentic down to the last door-handle. It's no trouble at all to believe in it. It's a little harder however to believe in the story that goes along with it; and especially in Jezebel, who gets so much satisfaction out of driving young Southern gentlemen to their complicated dooms and who turns Florence Nightingale in the last reel and goes off to nurse the dying on Lazaretto Island. Just like that, without batting an endocrine. Anybody who has ever encountered even a minor-league Jezebel in real life knows that they're mean right through. In spite of the heroine's regeneration, one felt that Mr. Fonda would probably have been safer off all by himself with his yellow fever than with Julie to pull him through.

BETTE DAVIS' extraordinary intensity gives validity to both parts of her divided role, but even the Davis fire can't quite fuse the two. Julie just doesn't hang together. It makes one wonder why Warner Brothers, who give such ardent attention to the matching up of period rosewood, brocades and wallpaper, don't interest themselves a little more in matching up character.

Another point—a minor one—that bothered me was how the retainers in the slaves' quarters knew exactly the point to dub in appropriate spirituals whenever things reached a crisis in the drawing-room. They always do in films of the deep South. But it wasn't necessary in "Jezebel." Bette Davis is a girl who can handle her own emotional effects single-handed, without choral support.

As narrative "Jezebel" is not very satisfactorily balanced, one half turning on a lover's quarrel, the latter half revolving about the yellowjack epidemic which almost steals the picture from the fatal Julie. But whatever its weakness as a story "Jezebel" is a richly documented survey of a romantic tradition. It's distinctly for those who prefer Stark Young to William Faulkner or Erskine Caldwell.

PRISON pictures with the tragic material they have to handle, should be engrossing or poignant or shocking, or at least a challenge to our humanitarian feelings. But they aren't. They're just dull stereotypes as a rule, with sadistic interludes. "Penitentiary," the latest issue, is the dullest so far. I stayed till it was three-quarters over, which entitled me to time off for good conduct. But a lot of people seemed to be doing the full stretch.



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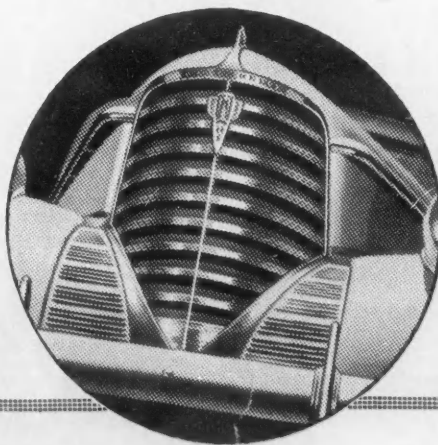
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THE BOOKSHELF

BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

YOU KNOW ME, ALICE

"Everybody's Autobiography," by Gertrude Stein. Toronto, Macmillan. 318 pages, with eight photographs by Carl van Vechten. \$3.00.

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

FROM almost the first page of Gertrude Stein's "Everybody's Autobiography" I was haunted by something I had read a long time ago. By page 15 I had pinned it down. It was Ring Lardner's "Letters of a Bush-Leaguer," better known as the "You Know Me Al" series. The actual sentence that provided the connection was:

"What kind of poetry is it I said why just poetry he said you know poetry like everybody writes. Oh I said."

The Bush-Leaguer of course wouldn't have been writing about poetry; he would have been writing about baseball. And he could hardly have resisted touching off the retort with "And he hadn't no comeback to that." Still, just as it stands, that sentence is pretty good Lardner. Pretty good Stein too.

The approach is of course widely different. Ring Lardner is unlettered, Miss Stein anti-literary. The Bush-Leaguer is concerned only with other bush-leaguers, Miss Stein only with writers and artists. The Bush-Leaguer's naïvetés are contrived for by his author. Miss Stein's naïvetés, though quite as deeply contrived, are her own. But the sentences flow and move in the ear in exactly the same way. And in both Miss Stein and the Lardner hero there is the same gorgeous self-appreciation, a constant astonishment and delight in the phenomenon of themselves.

"Well we know a man he's a nice man his name is George, it is not for nothing that anybody calls anybody whom they do anything for them George," Miss Stein writes. "There is something in a name."

Is it pushing the analogy too far to suggest that there is something in the name Al and something in the name Alice B. Toklas?

The fascination of "Everybody's Autobiography" is that it contrives to combine all the subtlety and malice of the Ring Lardner point of view with the extravagant and candid egotism of the Ring Lardner hero. When she writes about others Miss Stein is witty, sly, often deeply penetrating, constantly entertaining. Naturally she devotes a great deal more space to people who have admired and applauded Gertrude Stein than to people who haven't. But she has plenty of time for the rest as well. She isn't kind to Mortimer Adler of Chicago University, who disagreed with her, or with Mary Pickford who became flurried at the notion of being photographed with her and faded quietly away. She is kind to Picasso and Salvador Dali and Charlie Chaplin and Thornton Wilder and Sherwood Anderson and William Seabrook and a dozen other celebrities. But there is always a pricking awareness—occasionally merely a prick—under the kindness that should pull almost any celebrity up in an attitude of respect. Particularly since Miss Stein now has the world's ear and is delightedly ready to pour into it everything she observes and deduces.

When she writes about herself it is with a candor that would be completely disarming if it weren't so deeply calculated to disarm. For if Gertrude Stein has the Bush-Leaguer's simple approach to his own greatness she is very far from having his simple mentality. She admits that she likes being a celebrity and enjoys success, publicity, flattery

and the large sums of money that have come to her since the publication of "The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas." "Just at present my pleasure is avarice," she writes. The earth is covered all over with people, she points out, but there are few geniuses. Gertrude Stein, however, is a genius and says so. "People like me because I am pleasing," she writes at one point, and at another, "I know I am the most important writer living today." It is quite easy to be funny about an author who writes about herself in these terms. Miss Stein in her wisdom has made it so excessively easy that it is no longer very funny.

And it is very easy to parody her style, with its familiar simplifications and involvements, its apparently perverse reiterations, recedings and returnings. But it is quite impossible to use it as Miss Stein does; to convey ideas, sensations, images, character, with meaning and clarity and utter exactitude to her own intention. That is what the parodists and imitators overlook—that she is saying at all times precisely what she means and intends. The style itself is neither fortuitous nor unimportant, but the meaning and intention beneath are Gertrude Stein's alone and they are what make the difference.

"Everybody's Autobiography" covers the five years of Miss Stein's life since the publication of "The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas." With the appearance of the Toklas Autobiography fame, success and money came to Miss Stein; and Miss Stein, accompanied by the invaluable Alice B. Toklas, came to America.

Gertrude Stein liked America; and America quite overwhelmingly, liked Gertrude Stein. People thronged to her lectures, she flew by aeroplane from city to city, parties were given for her, celebrities were invited to meet her. It was a tour of triumph and Miss Stein was elated by it and filled with good feeling. The record of all this and a great deal more is "Everybody's Autobiography." It is a fascinating book. Miss Stein herself, in a letter to her publisher, said it was a fascinating book and that she had sat up all night reading it. So will a great many other people; and thus more fame, more success and more money will come to Gertrude Stein; perhaps more visits to America, and more inspiration for further autobiographies. It is an exciting and rewarding cycle and there doesn't seem any reason why it shouldn't continue indefinitely.

THE CRIME CALENDAR

BY J. V. McAREE

WE DOUBT if there is such a descent from Agatha Christie's best detective story, let us say, "The Murder of Roger Ackroyd" and her worst, which offer us a choice among several, as there is between "The Roman Hat Mystery," and Ellery Queen's latest, "The Devil to Pay" (F. A. Stokes, \$2.25). Not only is it by far his worst book, but it is among the worst any normally competent writer ever produced. The idea has occurred to us that it might be regarded as a satire of what happens to established authors when they go to Hollywood, for the scene of this story is laid near the movie factories. In the absence of the detective himself, it would not be possible for anyone to guess the authorship of this wholly hysterical and foolish book. "Murder by Prescription," by Jonathan Stagge (Doubleday, Doran, \$2.25) is altogether admirable. We do not recall having read anything by this author before and presume that he is a newcomer. If so, he is more than promising. His characters are flesh and blood and not the wooden dummies that serve most writers of detective stories. Perhaps the author does reveal the identity of the murderer earlier than necessary, but this detracted little from our pleasure. We also enjoyed "Murder on Safari" by Elspeth Huxley (S. J. Regina'd Saunders, \$2.00) for it not only provided us with murders and mysteries but a good many insights into big game hunting in East Africa. As in her previous book, "Murder at Government House," Miss Huxley's detective is a former Canadian, as rational a character as we are likely to come across. There are moments when we have to gulp a little, and wondered if we could go for it, but on the whole, the story is not only baffling but extremely interesting.

AFTER his ghastly debauch with Chinese in a story whose name we have happily forgotten, Erle Stanley Gardner returns to Perry Mason in "The Case of the Substitute Face" (McClelland and Stewart, \$2.25). It was a wise move, for it seems to us that this is as good as any of the Perry Mason stories. It becomes a trifle blurry at the end, and there is a coincidence or two whose admissibility is questionable but those who like the Perry Mason stories will like this. We cannot say so much for "The Scarecrow Murders" by Frederic Arnold Kummer (Dodd, Mead and Co., \$2.25); "The Missing Link," by Carolyn Wells (J. B. Lippincott, \$2.25), and "The Man who Murdered Goliath" by Geoffrey Homes (McClelland and Stewart, \$2.25). They have this in common that they all start out extremely well, and this is remarkable, so far as our judgment goes, with regard to the Wells book. In fact, we read 100 pages of it wondering if our strong dislike to her other detective stories had not been unreasonable, but before we finished it we returned to our original opinion that she is one of the cleverest women who writes detective stories and produces about the worst of them. The fact that "The Missing Link" was available as a title until the Spring of 1938 seems to us remarkable. Geoffrey Homes takes advantage of a trick too often resorted to by writers who are not quite masters of their subject. He has stamped the guilty person into a confession. "The Scarecrow Murders" might be considered moderate if one felt generously disposed toward the author.

Tuberculosis—undiscovered is a constant danger



"I'm so glad that you were examined, Tim. It's fine to know that your lungs are all right and that it's nothing worse than a run-down condition."

IN its early stages—and sometimes even when more advanced—tuberculosis may be totally unsuspected. Many older persons who really have tuberculosis think they suffer from nothing worse than a persistent "cough," "husky throat," "asthma," or a run-down condition. They do not realize that they may unknowingly spread the germs of tuberculosis among the people with whom they mingle freely. Children are in special danger.

Tuberculosis is not hereditary, but it is contagious and is communicated from one person to another. There is only one way to contract tuberculosis and that is through infection, directly or indirectly, from another case. That is why it is important to discover tuberculosis if it exists within the circle of a family—including the servants.

Has any member of your household one or more of the most frequent first symptoms of tuberculosis? These are—loss of weight without apparent reason—a cough that hangs on—fatigue—an unexplained feeling of tiredness, weakness, listlessness—pains in the chest.

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tests or X-ray chest examinations, don't wait. Early discovery is the best road to early recovery.

Not all the people in the first stages of tuberculosis show the early symptoms. This is especially true of younger persons. More than one-fourth of them reveal no symptoms until the disease has made unmistakable progress. Physical examinations occasionally lead the doctor to suspect the presence of early tuberculosis. If there is any doubt, X-ray pictures will tell whether or not the suspicion is correct.

Tuberculosis, in its first stages, can usually be stopped with proper treatment. Even in more advanced stages, with the aid of modern methods, thousands of persons are now being restored to health.

You can do a great deal to keep tuberculosis from being a problem in your own home. Send for the Metropolitan's free booklet "Tuberculosis." It tells about methods of guarding your family against this disease which still causes about 71,000 deaths a year in Canada and the United States—more of them between the ages of 15 and 45 than from any other disease. Address Booklet Department 4-T-38, Canadian Head Office, Ottawa.

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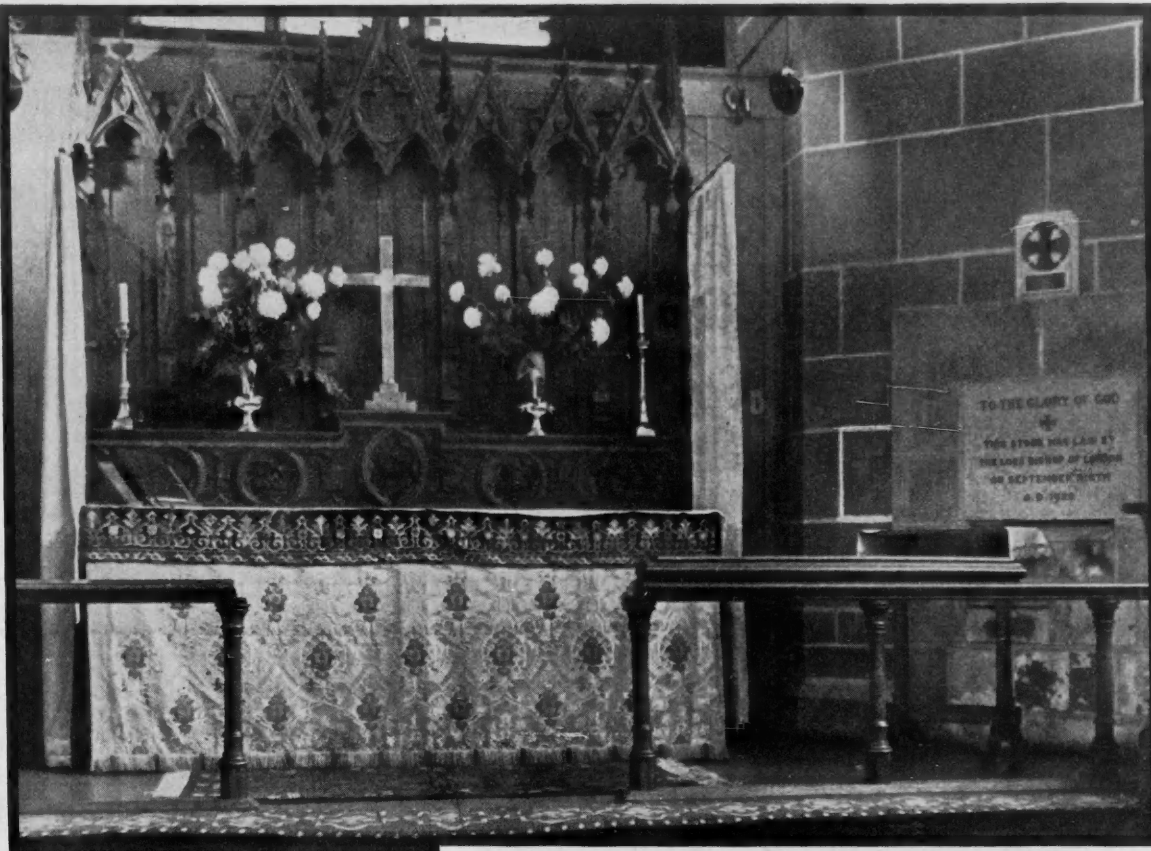
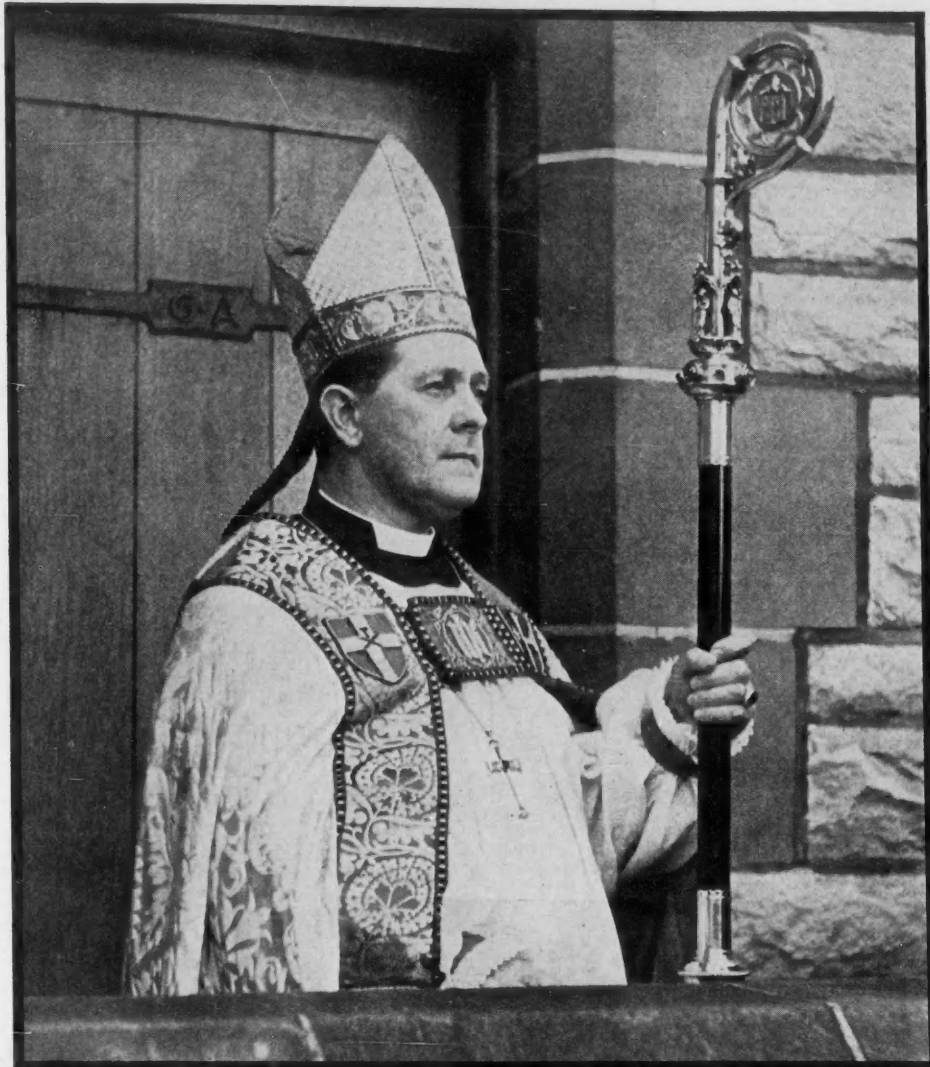
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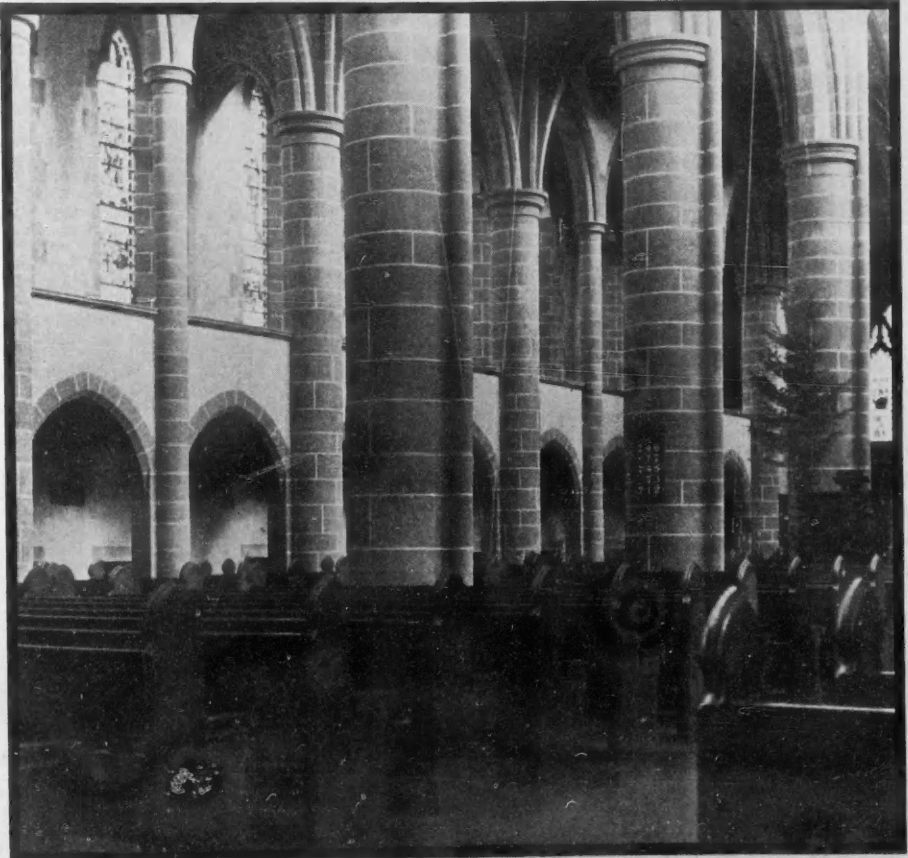
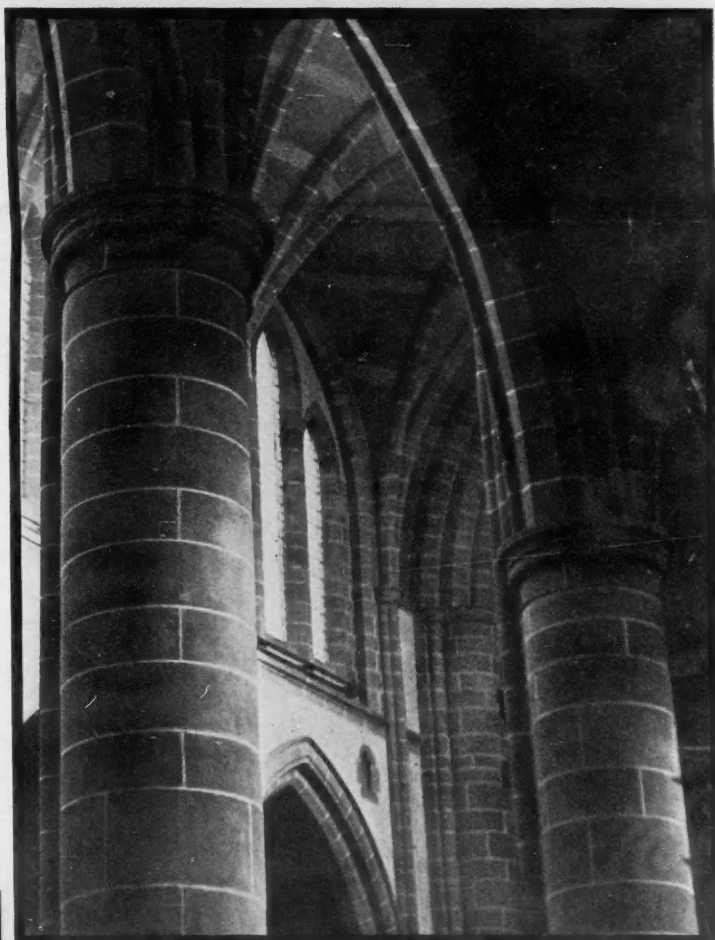
PEOPLE » TRAVEL » FASHION » HOMES » LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 2, 1938

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF CHRIST OF VICTORIA



ONE OF THE MOST MAJESTIC of Canadian edifices, the Cathedral Church of Christ of Victoria, in the capital of British Columbia, is now approximately half completed after nearly fifty years of planning and building. The plans drawn by J. C. N. Keith, F.R.I.B.A., when the building was started, call for a structure nearly twice the present length. These photographs of the Cathedral were taken by "Jay" during his Western trip of a few weeks ago. *Upper left*, Rt. Rev. Harold Eustace Sexton, Bishop of British Columbia. *Upper right*, in the chapel at the east end of the Cathedral. *Middle left*, the bishop's throne and a section of the choir. *Middle right*, the vaulted roof which at its highest point is seventy-nine feet above the floor. *Lower left*, the north aisle. *Lower right*, the Cathedral organ.



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THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE



MRS. DOUGLAS HALLAM, member of the executive of the Women's Committee of the Summer Symphony Association, which is engaged in a campaign for funds for the Promenade Symphony Concerts.

—Photograph by Ashley & Crippen.

PEOPLE who spend their lives being thoughtful about such things, have worked out a lot of theories about women's fashions.

To begin with they have decided all fashions are built on a desire to please, or, to put it brutally, on the impulse of seduction. Not for protection, not for comfort, above all not for modesty do we wear clothes, it's da'ole debbil allure, and nothing else, say these inquirers after truth. There are some very careful German books on women's costumes that ride this idea till it—or the reader—nearly froths at the mouth. We advise you to take it easy.

They all agree changes in fashion have nothing to do with commonsense, but do seem curiously to follow a definite set of rules. Whenever women find themselves suddenly emancipated and free from national worries, they begin to cut off their hair and take off most of their clothes.

It happened after the Terror in France. Women cut their hair a la victime, discarded panniers and stomachers and displayed their bosoms and slashed their dresses above the knee. Our skirts got so short after the war, and our underclothing so abbreviated, our parents nearly died of shame.

All this presumably works backward too. Isn't there something just a bit sinister then, in the return of the modified crinoline as shown by Molyneux this spring, the Victorian tiered frills and wide spreading skirts of the Winterhalter and Goya dresses, and the absurd little Victorian hats we are suddenly finding so darn becoming with their posies and veils? All this trace of "touch-me-not, I'm a frail helpless woman and my hat will fall off if I'm jarred" may mean bad times

ahead. Just our bright thought for the week.

WHEN you pick up your telephone to order twenty-five of your favorite brand sent over in a hurry, or to ease your way out of a loathsome dinner invitation, do you ever consider how recent a convenience you are making use of? Of course you don't.

We can't be the only one surprised

to learn that one of the world's first telephone subscribers has just died in Toronto.

Mr. Hugh Neilson's telephone was put in three years after its invention by Alexander Graham Bell in 1874. After Bell demonstrated its use in a conversation from Brantford to Paris, Ontario, Mr. Neilson had the little cranking box installed in the dining room of the house he lived in for over sixty years, and where he died recently at the age of ninety-three. Three other Toronto citizens had telephones installed at the same time, but all predeceased Mr. Neilson. In four years 200 had been installed—no numbers had to be called, you simply asked the Central Exchange for who you wanted. Central knew all the subscribers by name.

WE HAVE never had a very clear geographical idea of the Balkans, or the smaller nationalities of the far East whose fortunes got mixed up after the war. We often think how horrible Geography and World History is going to be for the youngsters of the future. So we are all sympathetic with a small girl we know who looked up from her homework the other evening, and said "Mummy, a new girl came to our class today, she talks the queerest way. Goodness, she can hardly speak English at all!" "Really," said her mother, "What is she dear French?" "No," said the little girl, "I asked her and she told me, she's a Ballbearian."

IF YOUR reading time can make a room for something as wildly entertaining as it is intellectually devastating, we can recommend the second volume of her "Intimate Memoirs" by Mabel Dodge Luhan, called "European Experiences."

It is a book quite complete in itself—excerpts from the life of a wealthy American woman so self-centered as to be nearly fantastic, so frank she is almost appalling.

Mrs. Luhan, née Mabel Ganson, also Mrs. Karl Evans, Mrs. Edwin Dodge, Mrs. Maurice Sterne, has written and published several books, among them "Lorenzo in Taos" and the first volume of her Intimate Memoirs which covered her life up to the time of her debut in Buffalo. She now lives in Taos, New Mexico, with her fourth husband, Antonio Luhan, a Pueblo Indian, and entertains lions. Not jungle lions, though that would be far less fantastic than much she has done, but literary, social and artistic lions. D. H. Lawrence, John Dewey, Robinson Jeffers, Isadora Duncan, Margaret Sanger are only some of the people who have been her guests there or in New York, where she spends part of the year.

This second volume deals chiefly with her life in the Villa she and her second husband, Edwin Dodge of Boston recreated in Italy.

THERE is an amazing chapter on Eleanor Duse, who came to stay with the Dodges at the Villa Curoia shortly after D'Annunzio so brutally broke off his relations with the lovely actress. The Steins, Gertrude and Leo, rate another. The remodeling and furnishing of the Villa, the artists, musicians, aesthetes and, it must be admitted, the half-wits who frequented it are all described with a kind of disappointed, but spirited charm. Through it all looms the extraordinary character then known as Mabel Dodge, trailing her laces and chiffons, posing in her cloth of gold turbans, seeing herself as a Renaissance *femme fatale*. Her twin passions were for people, and a romantic setting in which she could play a siren's role. With a background of great wealth, she indulged both to a point just short of absurdity. She is absurd repeatedly, yet ridiculous tales and withdrawals before her amazing candour.

P.S.—"Loopy" is the world for Mabel.

THERE was a good deal of foot shuffling and chat—no disrespect intended—during the playing of the Star Spangled Banner at the National Flower Show Opening Ceremonies. Canada *en masse* does not know the tune, just as Americans do not know the words. They are words even harder to remember than "O Canada's" and you know how few of us can memorize more than "We stand on guard for Thee."

Eleven speeches and some prize-giving, a first rate Fashion Review, preceded by a soprano solo declaiming that "Lohv is so sweet in the Spring-time," followed by a very long Pageant, with barefoot dancing, pretty successfully prevented the first night audience from seeing the flowers. Perhaps the Pageant's title was more intentionally significant than we suspected. "The Pilgrimage to the Realm of Flowers" can't be expected to be pulled off in less than no time. The costumes were magnificent, the staging charming, the lighting excellent, and the whole production ran like clockwork. It was a wise flower lover who returned later in the week.

For the flowers really were superb. A curious floodlighted grotto housed orchids in such bewildering variety and massed numbers one had to fight off incredulity to appreciate them. Orange winged orchids with rose-red "tongues" (we are not horticultural), and black orchids; a whole great garden bed of those exquisite butterfly orchids that all settle on one stem, and enough mauve orchids to sink the Queen Mary.

Cynararias in their massed brilliance made amazing patches of color. A whole field of calla lilies, half white, half yellow, very nearly cured us of our passion. A Dutch Garden, complete with brick walls and gravelled paths, housed tulips such as surely never before bloomed outside Holland. But ah, flowering trees! Rhododendron, azalea, jasmine, mimosa, and roses that climbed six feet and then broke into a Niagara of bloom—and white lilac trees of celestial sweetness. They were all there, among the intricately cross-bred and horticulturally rare specimens a tyro like ourself could neither appreciate nor recognize. What a beautiful show to be sure.

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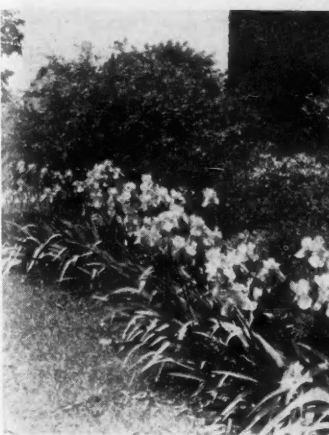
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GARDEN REFLECTIONS

BY LAVINA MCLEOD

AT THIS time of year, it seems only natural to the gardener that his thoughts should turn to last year's garden. Out of the failures of the past spring the inspirations for the future, and it is because of the ever-increasing desire to develop and improve that which he already has that he allows his mind to reflect upon the previous summer's results. Whether the outcome of this meditation is simply a change of location for the big lilac bush or a complete reorganization of the existing garden plan, be ye sure some good will come out of it, and the garden will continue to be an interesting one.

And speaking of reflections, . . . what could make a greater improvement in the garden than the addition of a pool—be it large or small, as one's fancies or finances dictate—to reflect the surrounding beauty? Not a new idea, 'tis true, since we read of pools as being prominent features in the gardens of the early Egyptians, and later in those of the Greeks and Romans.

A GARDEN of considerable area will handle a large pool very nicely, and it may be of formal or informal design, depending upon the spirit of the garden. If formal, it may have as a centre-piece, a fountain, or a bronze or concrete figure, and, of course, the plantings will follow more or less conventional lines. Regardless of size or design, however, it may be bordered by a neat concrete curbing, by flagstone or by large cobbles set in cement around its edge.

The naturalistic pool will not be of regular outline or have any visible curbing. The nicest effect here may be gained by making plantings of pickered weed, common bulrush or cattail, with broad-leaved arrowheads in some of the little bays, and allowing them to run back to the shore-line to mingle with marsh marigolds and iris or any of the moisture-loving plants one might wish to grow in these boggy parts. In this way the shore-line will appear to have melted into its surroundings as if Nature had handled the project.

If the pool is to be planted with water-lilies (and what pool is really complete without these wax-like creations) it must be in a sunny spot.

With the location decided upon, the size and shape is outlined. The excavation then is begun. In some cases this soil may be thrown back out of the way for the time being, to be used later on in the building of a rocky background for the pool, but where the excavation is a large one much of the soil will have to be carried away.

RECENTLY, the "eggshell" type of pool has become a favorite among gardeners wanting a small to medium-sized pool. Its ease of construction and low cost appeals to those who enjoy doing the work themselves. It is as simple as its name, resembling upon completion a half-eggshell. The excavation is made by starting in the centre and throwing the soil back as one digs around. At first it will look something like a saucer, but by the time the centre is dug down to a depth of two feet (a good depth for the average pool) it should begin to resemble the eggshell. Allow plenty for shrinkage in estimating the size,



WATERLILIES THRIVE in the centre of Victoria, British Columbia, in the gardens of the Empress Hotel.

as the finished pool will be smaller than the hole one gazes into.

Instead of building retaining walls and pouring in a three to four inch wall of concrete, a one inch layer is used to form this shell. No drain or filler pipes are used, the pool being filled—and emptied by siphoning out—with the garden hose. No rods or netting are used as binders in the cheaper jobs, which are fairly satisfactory when built in soil having good drainage and given winter protection by a covering of boards and straw. Even though bad cracks should result, the cost of rebuilding is not great since the total cost is but a fraction of that of other types.

For those who want a decidedly permanent pool, and one of a generous size, say from six to twelve feet in length, the old system of using board retaining walls will have to be employed. The use of strips of heavy netting and iron rods for binders is highly recommended, both for the sides and floor of the pool, especially where there is danger from severe winter frosts. A three inch layer of concrete is used in this case and the floor should be laid on a bed of cinders.

AS TO the mixture of concrete to be used, the old rule of "one-two-three" is best. That means that one part of cement, two parts of sharp sand, and three parts of clean gravel are thoroughly mixed together in the dry state. Enough water is then added to make it stand up in a mound. Of course, where the ready-mixed concrete is available this work is eliminated, and the assurance of having the proper mixture no doubt is worth the slight extra cost.

Before the pool is ready for use it should be well washed and emptied to remove any excess lime which might prove detrimental to the plant or animal life likely to be placed there.

And now to the planting: of course, there will be water-lilies, the number depending upon the area of the water surface. One or more from such varieties as *Nymphaea odorata* (common white fragrant variety), *N. Gladstone*, *N. Rubra* (red), *N. Helen Fowler* (fragrant pink), *N. Gloriosa* (very prolific red), and *N. Morning Glory* (light pink) might be chosen from the long list to be had, but care must be taken not to overcrowd. At no time should more than fifty per cent. of the water's surface be covered, particularly if there are goldfish in the pool. Boxes or wicker baskets make good containers for these lilies, and if they are planted in a fairly rich soil (fibrous loam and sand mixed with a generous addition of bone meal) with a good covering of clean sand on top to keep the water clear, the results should be entirely satisfactory.

Water forget-me-not (*Myosotis palustris*) is a very effective little subject for the water garden, and thrives when planted either in shallow water or in damp soil. It is an ever-blooming perennial of spreading habit, with spikes of blue flowers borne in clusters which are truly a delight, and which are quite useful as cut flowers.

WHEREVER possible, let creeping plants be tucked into little earth pockets and allowed to drape over the edge of the pool. The softening effect is one you dare not overlook if your pool is to blend into the landscape in a really artistic manner. Native ferns, lythrum and trolleus will do well if planted in moist ground, and these will add not only color but grace to the pool surround.

If the location permits, without casting too much shade, a weeping willow or a cut-leaved birch planted so that its branches overhang the water's edge will further enhance the beauty of the pool, as E. Pauline Johnson wrote—

"Bending . . . its green reflection greets,
And kisses soft
The shadow that it meets
With touch so fine."

And just as surely as those ancient races discovered it, you, too, will find rest for the weary mind in gazing upon the placid water of even the smallest pool. It gives an air of peace and contentment to the garden which no other feature can do in quite the same way.

WORLD OF ART

BY GRAHAM MCINNES

SOME day a monograph will be written on the place of the amateur in Canadian art, and the effect he has had on it. On the credit side will appear his genuine enthusiasm, his willingness to experiment, his dauntless disregard of stuffy prejudice. On the debit side will appear the damaging fact that, since a great many Canadian painters are amateurs (by this I do not mean that they don't earn their living by painting—only an infinitesimally small fraction of painters can do that in Canada today—but that they don't have to, and

that painting becomes a pleasant hobby) they have automatically tended to lower the standard of our exhibitions, and to do away with the professional outlook in its best sense.

However, an exhibition of specifically amateur work, which makes no pretences, asks to be judged as such. Consequently at the showing of branch-members' work at the Women's Art Association on Prince Arthur Avenue, one is inclined to suspend critical judgment, and ask simply—is this sincerely felt, and was it worth feeling? Sincerity alone is rarely enough to produce fine work. It must be accompanied by sensitiveness and technical competence. Both these are missing from the bulk of the work on view here, and the showing, as a result, is not up to the standard set last year.

Miss Ida Hamilton, of Hamilton, shows a completely painted still life, with a certain feeling for texture. Mrs. Ewart McLaughlin, of Oshawa, sparkles in a scene on the Lower St. Lawrence, but her light gay colors tend to be dissipated by a lack of design. Mrs. J. Thomson, of Owen Sound, has a very pleasing and simple snow scene. The work from Saskatchewan is disappointing. One had come to expect so much from that progressive province that the inability of these painters to suggest, even faintly, the unique character of their surroundings is somewhat of a shock. Only Mrs. Fred Barber, in a sketch on the outskirts of Regina, manages to convey something of the clarity and the sombre immensity of the prairie.

AT THE Roberts Galleries on Grenville Street, an interesting series of panels is on view. They were painted in water color, fixed to masonite, by Barrie Rennie, and are intended for the nursery in a Toronto surgeon's home. Mr. Rennie is obviously a potential successor to the late Robert Holmes. He has a similar feeling for meticulous detail, and a love of flower shapes for themselves, which is almost akin to that of a botanist. What is more evident in these panels than in his last showing

of water colors is his ability to combine these carefully observed flower shapes into a flat decorative pattern. If one has any criticism to make it is that the total scheme is too anaemic. It is plain that the inspiration has been more that of Ernest Shepherd and Edmund Dulac than of Walt Disney and Jean de Brunhoff, though I

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THE DRESSING TABLE

BY ISABEL MORGAN



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HALF the fun of skylarking off on a cruise—whether to Bermuda, South America, to Europe or girdling the globe—is the send-off you receive from your friends. Flowers, baskets of fruit, boxes of candies, telegrams and last-minute letters, arriving in your state-room just before the gang-plank is lifted are soul-satisfying balm that sends you off with the feeling that you are quite a lass. More lasting bon voyage gifts keep the feeling alive long after the traveller has returned. For instance, a manicure set such as the La Cross Voyager not only conveys the sender's "good-bye" message handsomely, but assures the recipient being free of manicure annoyances while away from home. This is a good-looking affair, small enough to slip in a corner of the baggage, yet so compactly arranged to hold all the necessities. The case is genuine leather lined with satin, closes with a lightning fastener and opens out flat to reveal two shades of polish and a bottle each of cuticle and polish remover, standing upright in a soldierly row with all the rest of the implements in orderly compartments where they can't become lost. The La Cross polishes withstand salt water, and two new shades, Concord and Poinsettia, are completely compatible with most of the spring colors. "Concord" is a new misty violet for pastel tweeds, and Poinsettia a clear red to match blood tones in lipstick and to ensemble with all shades of spring blue.

Long after the flowers have wilted, and the fruit and candy eaten or given away, perfume will remain among travel treasures. Fresh as Spring itself, Blue Grass is one of the most beloved of Elizabeth Arden's many charming perfumes. Her two-dram flacon of Blue Grass Perfume is a convenient size for the handbag or evening bag and is especially designed not to leak when the ingenious little "spout top" is closed. There's a tiny tag attached to the bottle which shows how the top works when open or closed. When opened, only a drop or two of perfume shakes out at a time. Charming packaged in a dainty pink and blue box, it makes a delightful gift not only for the traveller but for stay-at-homes, too.

THE femininity of clothes—soft bloused suits, evening frocks made of yards of net, lace or tulle—tiny toques that are masses of flowers—large brimmed hats seductive with veils—all are signs that point toward more interest in eye make-up.

Lustrous eyes with sweeping up-turned lashes and eyelids enhanced with Shadette in the brighter tones of green, aqua, brilliant blue, violet, will be the order of the day—and evening—for clothes will not be allowed to overshadow or play down the eyes. The return of white hats, so important according to Paris dispatches, will also mean more liberal use of mascara during the daytime. Among "eye eye" accessories is Kurlene which is used at night before retiring to keep the eyelashes silky and soft, and Tweezette to keep the eyebrows in slim trim (but not thin) lines. Lash tint, a perfumed liquid mascara has its place in the week-



A SPRING THREE-PIECE SUIT in plain and checked Viyella by Schiaparelli. The knee length coat has a bold check lining in which the dominating color tones with the plain color of the coat and the matching suit. The line of the rever forms a broad collar round the neck, then curves in abruptly to allow the fronts of the coat to fall together straight to the hem.

—Photograph by Doryne.

end bag and the beach bag for it is a liquid mascara that stays fast in the water.

AFTER intensive research in its testing bureau, The National Association of Dyers and Cleaners has granted its approval to Odo-Ro-No cream deodorant. The "Instant" and "Regular" Odo-Ro-No and Odo-Ro-No Ice when used according to directions, will be recommended as effective antiperspirants to cut down damage to clothing due to the marking and "tendering" of fabrics.

Fabrics are more often damaged by perspiration than is commonly known, according to reports of the Association. Claims are often brought against cleaning establishments for damages which are in no way due to faulty cleaning methods, but which result from perspiration. This "tendering" is very often not apparent until after the garment has passed through the cleaning and pressing process. Checking perspiration actually prolongs the life of a fabric—

something well worth remembering if one has ever had a cherished frock ruined in this manner.

The only precaution necessary is to secure a reliable anti-perspirant, and use it properly. By this means perspiration is routed from under the arm to other parts of the body where it may evaporate more readily, thus preventing harmful concentration of acids under the arm. In every case it is most necessary that the preparation be used exactly according to the directions accompanying it. As soon as Odo-Ro-No dries, the under-arm is wiped with a moist cloth or absorbent cotton. In the case of the Ice, drying is almost instantaneous so that the arm may be rinsed and any garment worn with safety a moment or two after applying the Ice. This has advantages for busy women and should prove an inducement for many men impatient of slow methods, to protect shirts, suits and reputations at one and the same time.

TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. Greville Hampson and Miss Barbara Hampson have returned to Montreal from a cruise to the West Indies.

Colonel J. T. Clarke and Mr. Andrew Malcolm, who have been on a South American cruise for the past two months, have returned to Ottawa.

Mrs. Jean Carriere has returned to Rimouski after spending a week in Quebec with her mother, Lady Fiset, at the Chateau Frontenac.

Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Osler of Montreal have sailed by the Aquitania to join Mr. Osler's mother, Mrs. H. S. Osler of Toronto, at her villa at Cap d'Antibes, South of France, for a short visit, and later will travel in Italy, Switzerland, England and Scotland, and will be away about two months.

Miss Marjorie Gooderham, who has been the guest in Vancouver of Miss Joan Arkell for the last two months, has left for Victoria to join her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Gooderham of Winnipeg, who plan to remain on the Island until early summer.

Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Morrow and their daughter, Miss Mona Morrow, have returned to Toronto after three weeks at the Jekyll Island Club in Brunswick, Georgia.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. M. Ross of Montreal, who have been abroad for some time, are at present at the Cap Martin Hotel, Cap Martin, France. Colonel and Mrs. J. D. Fraser of Ottawa accompanied their daughter to New York, whence she sailed with Mrs. John Law and Miss Peggy Law by the Bremen to spend the summer in England.



MISS MARJORIE LESLIE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Leslie, of Toronto, who is studying in England and plans to visit the continent during the summer.

—Photograph by Pearl Freeman.

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CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

THE Patron Saint of cooking was neither a great gourmet nor a cook. He did not even write a cooking column. He was a Spanish gentleman named Lorenzo, and he was roasted to death over a slow fire. Awful, wasn't it? Yet no one seemed to think much about it in 258 A.D.

Legend says he joked with those officiating. How's that for a sense of humor? St. Lawrence, you're the Saint for us.

I'm supposing for the sake of the argument that you are taking your amusements quietly from now till Easter. A few friends to dinner and then the movies perhaps? No great elaboration about the meal lest Snow White prove a bit of an anti-climax? What to serve?

Come, come, let's look into this thing.

Here is a menu for smart friends who have been to your house before and have every right to expect to be fed with some imagination as well as adequate nourishment:

Mushroom Consommé
Baked Herrings
Indian Chicken with rice
Iced Strawberry Cream

Used tinned consommé. Cut some mushrooms up very fine and fry them in butter. Drain a moment or two on soft white paper then add them to the Consommé, which you have not diluted too drastically with water, I hope. Bring it to the boil and cook it about five minutes before serving.

We will make up in the economy of the fish course for the mild extravagance of chicken for the course after it.

ALLOW one fresh herring for each guest. Have the fishman cut off heads and tails, scale and gut them. Wipe, but do not wash them. Make 3 slanting cuts on either side of the fish and rub them all over with French mustard or English mustard mixed with Tarragon vinegar, into which you have stirred a tablespoon of chopped parsley. Place the fish on a flat fireproof dish with two tablespoons of butter broken over them, and a glass of red wine over all—Claret is best. Bake in the oven for ten minutes, then turn the fish, baste with the liquor and sprinkle with a handful of fine bread crumbs; bake ten minutes more and serve.

The chicken is first roasted in the oven. Cut it up and arrange it on a fireproof dish. Whip ½ pint of cream very stiff, adding to it one teaspoon of mustard, two tablespoons of Worcester Sauce, salt and pepper. Pour this over the chicken and put it in the oven till it browns. Serve with it salted boiled rice flavored with a teaspoon of dry curry and some Chutney chopped fine.

For the Sweet—strawberries from Louisiana are now sold at practically every fruit counter, at about the same price we pay for the local crop in July. They aren't quite as good, but at this season that is simply carping criticism.

Mash 1½ lbs. of berries with ¾ of a cup of fruit sugar, the juice of half a lemon, and a few drops of carmine vegetable coloring. Rub through a sieve and add ¾ of a pint (1½ cups) of stiffly whipped cream. Freeze, stirring up well twice during the time it takes to make it a solid mass in the electric refrigerator.

Now for another set-up not beyond the skill of the cook you have trained yourself, and fit for any friend who isn't doing too much fasting in Lent.

Beef Soup
Oysters on Mushrooms
Spanish Beefsteak
Broccoli and Scalloped Potatoes
Zabaglioni on Peaches

Tinned Consommé or bouillon is good for this soup, too. Use two tins for six people, diluting it just half as much as you ordinarily do. Put two cooked beets of a good size through a fine sieve—it isn't difficult when they are hot, add this purée to the soup. Simmer for ten minutes and add 2 tablespoons of Sherry just before you serve it.

Oysters will be making their last appearance this month. Peel and cook large mushrooms in butter and season them well with salt and pepper. Poach oysters till their edges curl. Fry slices of bread cut round with a cookie cutter, set one mushroom upside down on each with an oyster on top, and pour a very little cheese sauce over each.

SPANISH beefsteak requires a good thick slice of steak which you must get the butcher to flatten out by swatting it with his cleaver. Lightly fry some chopped onion in butter till it is clear. Take ½ a cup of boiled rice, mix the onion with it, and a finely chopped hard-boiled egg, some chopped gherkins and a cupful of bread crumbs well sprinkled with olive oil. Season this all well with salt and pepper and spread it on the steak which you then roll up and tie or skewer together. Dust the outside with flour and paprika. Melt dripping in a bake pan, put in the steak and bake in a sharp oven, turning it after the first five minutes.

Serve drawn butter with the broccoli, if you cannot face a Hollandaise Sauce, and have onion chopped fine scattered through the potatoes and a dusting of cheese browned on top. And remember it is very nearly impossible to put too much salt and black pepper in scalloped potatoes.

Drain your own bottled peaches, or if you use tinned ones, cook them first with a little extra sugar, and then drain and chill them. Set them in a deep silver or glass dish.

Make the Zabaglioni (for six to eight people) with 6 eggs, 1 full cup fruit sugar, the juice of 1 lemon and 2 wine glasses of Marsala or Madeira (no, it can't be made without wine, sorry). Separate the egg yolks and whites and beat the whites stiff but not dry. Mix yolks, sugar, lemon juice, and wine, and lastly the beaten whites and cook, beating with a Dover beater all the time, over hot, but not boiling water, in a double



MISS DOROTHY JANE HARRIS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harris, of Toronto, who was among the debutantes presented to Their Excellencies. —Photograph by Violet Keene.

boiler. If it boils wild the mixture, too, may boil and then you are sunk. When it thickens, take it off the stove and continue beating it till it's cold, then pour it over the peaches and serve it to everybody's satisfaction.

TRAVELERS

Colonel and Mrs. Harry Cockshutt have returned to Brantford, Ont., after a holiday at Sea Island Beach, Georgia.



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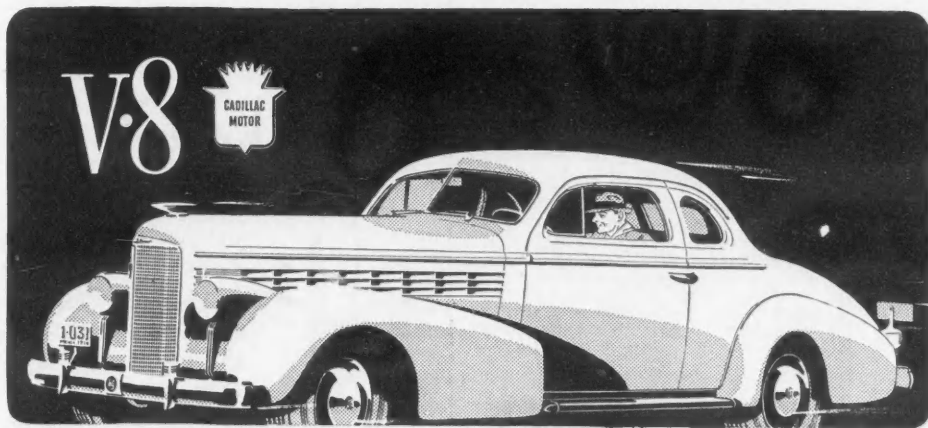
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SOCIAL WORLD

BY BERNICE COFFEY

LADY TWEEDSMUIR will sail from Montreal on the Duchess of Bedford on April 23 for England, where she will remain for several months, returning to Canada in the late summer, according to Government House announcement.

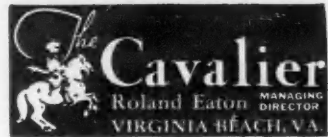
THE annual meeting of the Women's Committee of the Summer Symphony Association took place at the Heliconian Club on Thursday, March 24. Dr. Roscoe Graham, Chairman of the Board, addressed the meeting and Mrs. Frank Hay, President of the Women's Committee, gave a talk about the work of the Summer Sym-



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Announcements

ENGAGEMENTS

The engagement is announced between Maurice Hamilton Fyfe, of Ottawa, Canada, elder son of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Fyfe, of Chanorby Lodge, Aberdeen, Scotland, and Frances Elinor Clark, elder daughter of Sir William and Lady Clark of High Commission House, Cape Town, South Africa.

phony. The drive for funds for the Promenade Concerts began on Monday, March 28.

Tea was served at the meeting and Mrs. J. F. Ross and Mrs. Floyd Chalmers presided at the tea table assisted by the executive: Mrs. R. de Bruno Austin, Mrs. Wilfred Jenner, Mrs. Douglas Hallam, Mrs. W. J. Henning, Mrs. W. F. Houston, Mrs. Harris McPhedran, Mrs. Alexander MacDonald.

"FESTIVAL WEEK" provided a feast of interest for the many Torontonians numbered among those embued with a love of theatre. The Central Ontario Region of the Dominion Drama Festival opened on Monday night and continued through the week with many parties arranged and many present from out-of-town.

Patrons and patronesses of the Festival included:

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Matthews, the Honorable Herbert Bruce and Mrs. Bruce, his Honor the Mayor of Toronto and Mrs. Ralph Day, Colonel H. C. Osborne of Ottawa, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Eayrs, Mr. D. Park Jamieson of Sarnia, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Prendergast, Principal and Mrs. Malcolm Wallace, Dr. and Mrs. Duncan McArthur, Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Goldring, Professor and Mrs. Ralph Flenley, Mr. and Mrs. Russell McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. B. K. Sandwell, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Robson, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Bank, Mr. and Mrs. Colin Campbell, Mr. Edgar Stone, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Purvis Wood, Major and Mrs. Eric Haldenby. Mr. Malcolm Morley of London, England, was the Adjudicator, and Colonel Osborne, Director-General.

Immediately following the performance of the first night, the Central Ontario Regional Committee held a reception on the stage of Hart House Theatre. On Wednesday evening the Dramatic Club of the University College Alumnae Association gave a reception at the University College Women's Union. And on Saturday, following the final performance, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Eayrs held a reception in honor of Mr. Malcolm Morley and the Festival players in the Great Hall of Hart House.

SEA ISLAND

CANADIANS at Sea Island are taking an active part in the round of social and sports events. Sir George and Lady McLaren Brown, of Hamilton, Ont., were hosts at a dinner party recently in a private dining-room at The Cloister when their guests included Miss Katherine Laidlaw and Mr. R. A. Laidlaw of Toronto, Col. R. L. H. Ewing of Montreal, Mr. T. R. Manning of Toronto, Mrs. William Prentice and Mr. Lawrence Macfarlane of Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Rolph of Toronto, Mr. C. F. Sise and Mr. E. F. Sise of Montreal, Mrs. A. F. White and Mr. A. B. Garrow of Toronto.

On Monday Mrs. F. A. Rolph entertained a small group for luncheon at The Cloister, and on Tuesday she was hostess at a tea in the Spanish Lounge. Mr. C. F. Sise was host at a dinner-dance including novel entertainment on Wednesday evening at the Yacht Club. Mr. R. A. Laidlaw, of Toronto, and his daughter, Miss Katherine Laidlaw, entertained at a beach oyster roast at the Barbicue Pit amid the sand dunes on Sea Island's beach on Thursday evening. Music was furnished by the Washboard Orchestra of negro musicians.

AUGUSTA, GA.

A WEEK of social and sports activity motivated by the eighth annual Augusta Women's Invitation tournament was climaxed on the night of Saturday, March 26, by a dinner-dance at the Forest Hills hotel, with many of the Forest Hills Canadian colony in attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Brown, Mr. Ivor R. Lewis and Mr. T. Arthur McCrea are among those joining the Toronto contingent at the Forest Hills this week. Mr. and Mrs. G. J. McKie of Simcoe, Ont., have also arrived for an extended stay following a trip to Biloxi, Miss.

Mr. J. S. McLean of Toronto, who arrived at the Bon Air Wednesday after a plane trip from Key West, Fla., was joined Thursday by his daughter, Miss Mary McLean. Mr. R. R. Corson of Toronto is also in the McLean party. They plan to stay until after the Master's golf tournament.



MRS. R. de BRUNO AUSTIN who as a member of the Women's Committee of the Summer Symphony Association, is taking part in the campaign to raise funds for the Promenade Symphony Concerts.

—Photograph by Ashley & Crippen.



MRS. MITCHELL F. HEPBURN, wife of the Premier of Ontario, who graces with charm and dignity her role of first lady in Ontario parliamentary circles. Mrs. Hepburn has taken a keen interest in public affairs during her husband's career, and divides much of her time between Toronto and St. Thomas where, as chataleine of a large household, she leads a life of diversified activity.

—Photograph by Violet Keene.

WINNIPEG

SPRING has descended upon us early this year and many smart new spring frocks were noticed this week at Mrs. R. M. Dennistoun's tea. Mrs. F. J. Boulton and Mrs. C. A. MacKenzie presided over the flower decked table and attentive assistants included Mrs. Sanford Holland, Miss Helen Poussette, Miss Betty Joyce and Miss Ruth MacKenzie. Mrs. A. O. McBean, one of the daughters of the house was not present having just returned from the ski meet at Banff where she acquired a broken leg. She had a nerve wracking but exciting experience being brought down from Sunshine camp on an improvised canvas camp bed slung on the shoulders of expert skiers.

Lady Tweedsmuir accompanied by her cousin Miss Frances Grenfell of London, Mrs. George Pape, lady-in-waiting and Col. Willis O'Connor paid an unofficial visit to town to say au revoir to her son the Hon. John Buchanan who is leaving shortly for the far north. The Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Tupper entertained informally at luncheon in their honor

when twenty guests surrounded a very lovely table laden with a wealth of spring flowers. Among the guests were:—Chief Justice and Mrs. E. A. McPherson, Mrs. John Bracken, Hon. John Buchan, Archbishop M. T. M. Harding and Miss Harding, Sir Charles and Lady Tupper, Dr. and Mrs. Harvey Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Belcher, Miss Katie Tupper and Capt. E. Browne-Wilkinson, A.D.C. to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Mrs. Price Montague entertained at luncheon at Manitoba Club for Her Excellency.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Rogers returned this week from spending a holiday in Bermuda where they joined Mrs. Rogers' parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Bremner, and Miss Helen Bremner of Ottawa. Miss Jocelyn McWilliams who is at school in New York is planning to spend the Easter holidays in Bermuda. Mrs. Wm. A. Smith and Miss Janet Carruthers are at the Belmont Manor and enjoying the gaieties of this delightful spot. Mrs. John A. Gunn has gone farther afield and is en route to England where she will be the guest of her mother Mrs. Fred Meredith in London.



Going Places?
Be sure to wear

M.W. Locke SHOES

Insure your fun with shoes chosen for comfort through miles of sight-seeing. You'll find the extra support you need in the lasts scientifically designed by Dr. M. W. Locke of Williamsburg, Ontario. And you'll find many styles just as smart as the one sketched on Last Number Four. Excellent with suits or prints: black kid or brown kid. At \$11.

The only genuine M. W. Locke shoes are exclusive with Simpson's in Toronto and Montreal.

Simpson's

don. Mrs. Philip Chester and her two children, David and Suzanne, have left for Victoria where they will spend some weeks. Mr. Chester sails the first week in April on the Queen Mary for England. Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Riley, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Leach and Mr. G. V. Ferguson are also prospective passengers for this ship. Miss Nancy Riley, is planning to spend Easter school holiday in New York with some friends. Miss Mary McGuckin who is in Montreal, has been visiting Miss Jean Heubach and is now the guest of Mrs. H. J. Symington. Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Beairto have returned this week from Victoria and Vancouver. Mrs. R. H. Arkell entertained at dinner for them one night in Vancouver.



Let's be sure which are Weeds!

What are the *real* reasons that the cause of true temperance sometimes seems to grow so slowly?

There are four which every fair-minded man will recognize . . .

ONE: A failure to recognize the fact that a control law is designed for the control of those who drink—and not to please those who object to drinking, even in moderation.

TWO: The excesses of the few whom prohibition taught how NOT to drink!

THREE: The lack of successful control in the areas under local option!

FOUR: The misguided efforts of extremists, sincere and insincere, to discipline rather than educate our own generation!

For no law which aims at making people "good" against their will will ever do anything but the *opposite*! Every man open-minded enough to read a simple lesson of history must admit the fact. Prohibition itself taught it!

The present law merits the support of

all who are truly interested in good citizenship. Why? Because in *human* terms it is a sound law. It takes men and women as they are. It gives them freedom of choice till they have proved themselves unfit to exercise it. It gives men and women their British liberties up to the point, but never beyond the point, where they interfere with the liberty of others!

Let those who want to pull things up be sure which are the weeds!

"GOVERNMENT CONTROL has proven the most successful system as yet tried in the Town of Amherstburg. Any system which gives any measure of control is certainly preferable to what we experienced under the O.T.A. Since the present law came into force we have had no serious complaint regarding bootlegging activities; the problem has ceased to be one of major proportions, as was formerly the case."—Signed (J. E. McGEE, Mayor of Amherstburg).

This advertisement is inserted by the Brewing Industry in the interest of a better public understanding of certain aspects of the problems of temperance and local option.

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Fiesta
 Easter
 APR. 15 to APR. 24
BERMUDA
HAVANA
 9 days—\$102.50 up
Cruise
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 48 Hour Stopover
 THE SHIP IS YOUR HOTEL THROUGHOUT
 Your Travel Agent Will Arrange All Details Free
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ST CHARLES
 AN ENTIRE BLOCK ON BOARDWALK
 ATLANTIC CITY
 \$5
 Per Day
 Per Person
 Room & Bath
 2 Meal
 Plan
 Breakfast served until noon
 ORCHESTRA OF SOLOISTS

Madison
 Overlooking Ocean at Illinois Ave.
 NEW—FIREPROOF
 WEEKLY \$70 ROOM, BATH
 FOR TWO AND MEALS
 Open and Enclosed Sun Decks
 SPECIAL WEEK-END RATES
 Friday to Sunday, \$12 and \$14 Per Person
Hotel Jefferson
 KENTUCKY AVE. near BEACH
 WEEKLY \$65 DELIGHTFUL ROOM
 BATH AND MEALS
 SPECIAL WEEK-END RATES
 Friday to Sunday, Per Person—
 \$11 and \$12

April
 SPRING'S LOVELIEST MONTH
 inaugurating, over Palm
 Sunday, a colorful season of
 fashion and refreshing enter-
 tainment. Gorgeous floral
 displays... musicales, danc-
 ing and special holiday fea-
 tures. Oceanfront sun-decks
 and sea-water baths. Ameri-
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CABIN CLASS to EUROPE
 for ONLY
\$132
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 by the
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 "ASCANIA" "ALAUANIA"
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 Round trip—rates are
 lower in the off-season
 Every week one of these
 well-known ships sails from
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 call at Havre by the London
 steamers.
 Up-to-date accommodation,
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 The man to see is your local travel agent.
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DONALDSON ATLANTIC LINE
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 Toronto



FOR THE EASTER PARADE. The famous Boardwalk of Atlantic City has lost none of its charm over the years. This year, as usual, many Canadians will join the throngs which mark the association of the great resort with the coming of Spring.

—Photo courtesy Atlantic City Press Bureau.

—Ports of Call

THE MID-SEASON CAPITAL

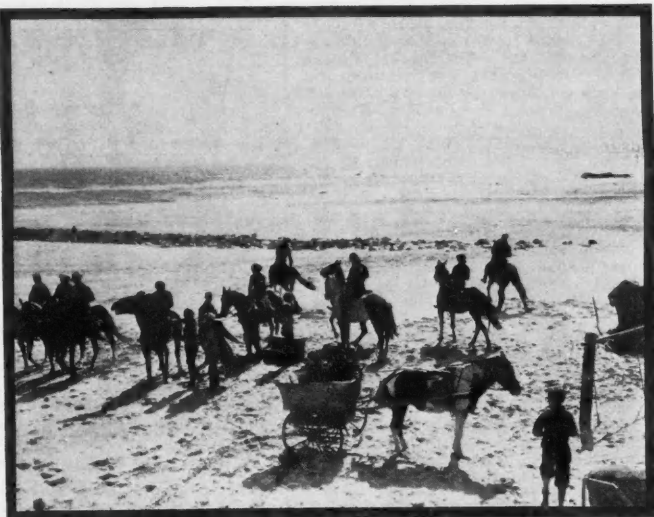
WITH the arrival of early spring, that off period between Palm Beach and Newport, Atlantic City becomes the vacation ground. The place to rest up after the round of winter events and to regain the vitality necessary for the affairs of the summer to come.

Salted sunshine, augmented by the crisp breeze off the ocean makes Atlantic City a truly year-round resort. Peek into those comfortable chairs on any of the many hotel sun-decks

watching the seagulls on the beach. Life moves slowly on the eight-mile long promenade in tune with relaxed feeling of the visitors. Rolling chairs go wheeling past conveying those who prefer to enjoy the fresh air while riding. They are not the wheel chairs of invalids, they are the wheel chairs of persons who perhaps are weary, here to enjoy that expanse of beauty where the loveliness of nature combines with the man-made grandness of the palatial hotels.

The entire panorama of the great seashore metropolis in the spring reflects rest and relaxation. Is it any wonder that it is here that our socialites young and old come to spend the off-season.

And yet if one prefers sport, it is here. Equestrians canter up and down the broad, flat beach, truly a fine bridle path, with the added feature of safety and freedom from the automobiles which dart from the side-roads and cross the path back home. On the other hand, if golf is preferred, a short motor trip brings one to any of the five courses at Seaview, Northfield, Somers Point, Linwood and Brigantine, where the sport is played throughout the year. Many of the golfers, both skilled and duffers alike, from the metropolitan centers maintain memberships in these clubs and play there on week-ends when their home courses are covered with snow or swept by the chill winds.



HARD-PACKED SANDS at Atlantic City provide one of the finest opportunities for riding to be found anywhere. Even the children, with ponies and carts, join the sport.

and you will find the weary matron, the tired businessman or the finishing school or college girl down for her spring vacation. Then again there might be the young bachelor, who drove down for a little rest after a busy week at the office, or the couple with the youngster, who decided they needed a change.

Stroll along the famous Boardwalk and you might find the same persons, only here they are sauntering by at leisurely pace, glancing into the shop windows, visiting the exhibits or

TURN into the entrance of one of these great structures and move on into the lobby. Somewhat different from the metropolitan city hotels, here the lobbies are spacious and free from any hustle-bustle. Here again we find those little groups enjoying their relaxation, an elderly couple partaking of a pot of tea, others reading or chatting. No rush, no hurry, all is leisurely for they are here for a rest.

Down a short flight of steps and through an archway and we may be in a cocktail lounge, a writing room, or a game room where billiards and shuffle-board is being played by still other groups. The dining room, bright and cheerful, presents a similar picture of couples and little groups seeming to take a delight in eating a tasty meal or in smoking that best cigarette with their coffee.

WHILE the ocean is still a little too cool for surf bathing at this time of year, several of the hotels have fine salt water pools where one may go for a swim if he so desires. Large sun lamps surround the pool's and a coat of tan can also be acquired by those who could not spare the time to visit the Florida resorts last winter.

The Boardwalk is open to the cyclist every morning before nine o'clock and the number of men, women and children who go for a daily spin certainly must compare favorably with the number who choose this mode of transportation in Bermuda.

The guests remain to enjoy the famous fashion parade on Easter Sunday, when thousands display the latest in style on the Boardwalk, or the Palm Sunday pre-view. These two fashion parades have come down through the years, and many a woman who is out there this year with her daughter or grand-daughter will remember the time she wore her first spring outfit on the Boardwalk at Easter.

Other highlights for the entertainment of the visitor in the spring are the show of the Atlantic City Kennel Club and the now well-known and much publicized Atlantic City Horse Show. The former is always staged on the Saturday before Palm Sunday and finds exhibitors here from all sections of the country bringing with them the canine aristocracy of the nation. Dates for the Horse Show are May 10 to 14. Only the national in Madison Square Garden can boast of a larger list of exhibitors or mounts, but the attendance at the local exhibition surpasses even the national.

THE size of the convention hall, largest in the world, makes it possible to present the show in the most



WHITE SAILS ON THE ATLANTIC add to the picturesque quality of Atlantic City. Here is a portion of the fleet at its pier, ready to take visitors to the fishing grounds.



The **U.S.S.R.**
Climax of Your European Trip

Not because this country covers one-sixth of the earth's surface and half of Europe—but because its striking progress, its rich cultural life, its dramatic historical backgrounds, combine to make one of the most vivid travel lands in the world. Special interest groups from Canada and the United States will journey through colourful cities such as Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov and Kiev, through the magnificent Caucasus, the Black Sea Riviera, the broad Volga. Excellent transportation by air, sea and railway will bring travellers from chief European centres to the Soviet Union where INTOURIST, the efficient travel organization of the Soviet Union, offers all-inclusive service (meals, hotel accommodation, transportation, sightseeing, etc.) for \$15.00 a day first class, \$8.00 second and \$5.00 third.

For descriptive literature and complete information on rates for 1938 in U.S.S.R. consult your local travel agent or nearest Canadian Pacific Agent.

Canadian Pacific

advantageous manner. A full-sized outdoor jumping course is installed and the evergreens, flower-beds, brooks, fences, walls and gates, transform the interior of the great hall into a beautiful woodland scene.

Yes, Atlantic City has its theatres, piers, night clubs and -grilles, for it was those that helped the resort become known as the "World's Playground" but it was these other things that have made Atlantic City a paradise in the Spring.

CANADIAN WEEK is this year being celebrated from Easter through April 24. During this period the famous Boardwalk is decorated with Canadian and American flags and special events are held in honor of Canadian visitors. The principal service clubs arrange special luncheons

for the entertainment of the many Canadians who make this an annual event.

TRAVELERS

Madame Silvercruys Farnam is leaving Ottawa early in April to spend several weeks in Paris.

Lady Drummond of Montreal is sailing early in April for England, where she will spend some weeks. Prior to her departure she will be in Toronto to attend the Central Council meetings of the Red Cross being held from March 31 to April 1.

Major and Mrs. Austin Taylor and their family, who have been in Pasadena during the Santa Anita racing season, have returned to Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rogers of Toronto sailed for England on March 12.



"Perhaps you'd better bath first, dear"

HUMMING a gay snatch of song, Mrs. Pinworthy ran the water for her bath. And when it came in streaked with rust, looking smeary and dirty—she decided to forego her privileges and let Hubert have first fling at the tub. It is unfortunate that such a generous impulse was inspired by rust.

However, it's his fault. She'd told him before how that rusty curse had ruined a day's wash—played havoc with her shampoo and messed things up pretty regularly. Now, perhaps, he will install a "MONEL" Hot Water Tank that can't rust. It keeps the water almost distractingly pure and sparkling. It lasts a lifetime—and is actually guaranteed for 20 years. And because it outlasts a number of lesser tanks—it's much more economical. Where to get these silvery "MONEL" marvels...? Any good plumber.



"Monel"
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 WATER TANKS

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 A Subsidiary of
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Charming Young Star
New Featured in Columbia Pictures

**Her Lovely Clothes
at Columbia Studios are
Mothproofed with LARVEX**

YOUR clothes are just as important to you. So, spray with Larvex as movie stars do and forget your moth worries.

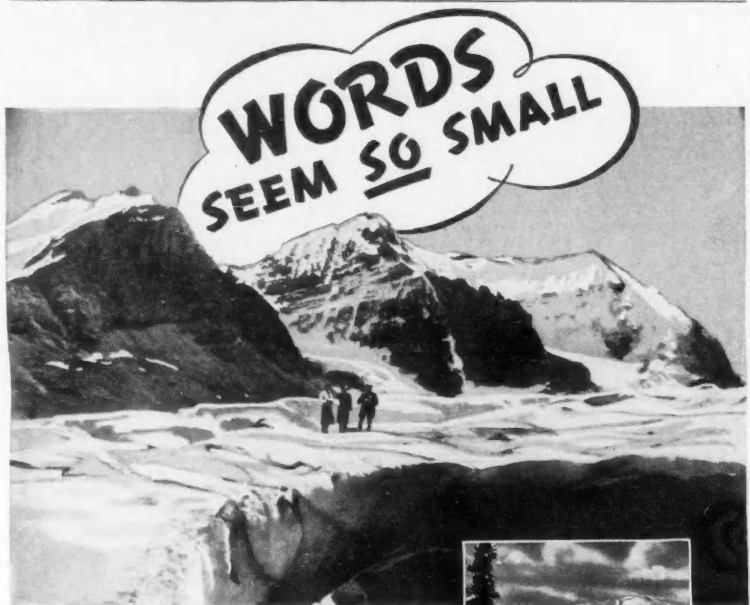
Moths starve to death on Larvex-sprayed fabrics. That's why a thorough spraying with Larvex is the safeguard advised by scientists and used in famous movie studios.

Larvex is odorless, stainless and one spraying mothproofs for a whole year. You should use the Larvex Sprayer to get the best results.

Larvex is economical too. One suit of clothes costs less than 19c to mothproof when Larvex is bought by the gallon.

Sold in all Drug & Department Stores in the following sizes: 16oz., 32oz., 64oz., and 128oz.

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The Athabasca Glacier—on the NEW and impressive Columbia Icefield Drive.

Yes, words seem small—inadequate—in picturing the marvellous beauty that is Jasper . . . a National Park of 4,200 square miles of Nature unspoiled . . . where the massive Columbia Icefield is but one of the many spectacular features. This huge icefield, source of rivers watering one-quarter of this continent, is only a short motor trip along the newly-opened road from Jasper Park Lodge.

Jasper is a spot that all Canadians should see—for it takes its rightful place in the first rank of natural beauty in all the world.



In keeping with Jasper's rugged grandeur is Jasper Park Lodge with its well-appointed and comfortable log bungalows (exterior view shown here), rustic and picturesque centre of your many varied activities . . .



—golfers find unending pleasure on the championship course, while others enjoy riding, tennis, hiking, loafing or swimming in the heated pool at the Lodge or in the curative waters of Miette Hot Springs.

Rates at Jasper Park Lodge are surprisingly low—from \$7 a day, including meals. Plan to continue on from Jasper to Vancouver, Prince Rupert and Alaska.

Ask any Canadian National Agent for descriptive booklet and full information regarding lone Coach, Tourist and Standard fares.

—London Letter

"IT'S FAIR SICKENIN'"

London, March 14,

ALL our thoughts and talk at present are of the threat of war and of preparations for war. It is a bleak and depressing subject at any time, but especially now, it seems, when the pleasant winds of March are blowing, and the lambs are frisking in the meadows, and in every grassy hollow the daffodils are swinging their lovely golden heads in the sunshine. War—in the midst of all that tranquil beauty!

Not that people really expect war over this Austrian business. For a good many years now, informed and responsible opinion in this country has taken the view that some form of union with Germany was the only solution of the Austrian problem. It isn't, therefore, so much what Hitler has done, as the nasty way he has done it, that has shocked the public conscience of the country. There is on every side unmistakable evidence of a very distinct hardening of the national temper where he is concerned.

Only yesterday I was strolling along a country road in Sussex, and was overtaken by a young gamekeeper who honours me with his friendship—or at least his friendliness. We talked about the weather and the surprisingly forward state of the spring, and then he abruptly changed the subject.

"I say, 'ow long are we goin' to let this 'ere fellow 'tler go on chuckin' his weight about? It's fair sickenin', it is."

I gathered that at the "Peace and Plenty"—and what a grand name for a "pub"—the lads and gaffers are getting really worked up about it all. So worked up, in fact, that even the dart-boards are being neglected while they settle the affairs of Europe. And the general attitude is not at all one of peace at any price. On the contrary—with knobs on!

This may seem a very trivial matter. But not if it is going on all over the country. What the "pubs" of England say today, Parliament is apt to

say tomorrow. Or, if not tomorrow, some day soon. Somebody really ought to tell Hitler about it. It might save him a lot of trouble one of these days. Save everybody trouble.

LESIE HORE-BELISHA is a great political showman—which is not to say that he may not also be a great man. Indeed people begin to suspect that he is. As Minister of Transport he was a sort of national joke, with his "beacons" and all the rest of it. But he got things done. As Secretary for War he is still getting things done—only much bigger things. He seems to go from strength to strength. Already he is being spoken of as the most conspicuous success of all Mr. Chamberlain's Cabinet appointments.

But even Mr. Hore-Belisha, with his unfailing sense of the dramatic, could hardly have devised a more impressive setting for his new scheme of Army reform than has been furnished him by Hitler's Austrian coup. With all those war-clouds rolling up dark and heavy with menace from Central Europe, everything he has to suggest gains a new importance and urgency. He gets, and ought to get, what is practically a free hand.

What he is proposing is nothing less than a complete reorganization of the Army to bring it into line with the requirements of modern mechanized warfare. Everything is to be speeded up, to be made more flexible and mobile. Smaller and more numerous divisions of troops, armored cars, machine-guns, tanks—that is the basis of the changes.

Military critics have for some time now been telling us that the war of the future will be a war of swift movement and hard hitting. Mr. Hore-Belisha and his advisers are acting on that belief. But just how right they are only the actual test of battle will show. Heaven grant that we don't get it! There are some problems that no sensible person really wants to solve.

ONE of the cherished institutions of the British House of Commons—possibly of most legislative assemblies—is Private Members' Time. It is the only chance the small men get to bring forward the special needs of his own constituency, or to ventilate some of his personal ideas about the requirements of the nation.

Usually it is small-time stuff, and Governments, with huge programs on their hands, are always being tempted to encroach on it. Whenever such an effort is made, there is the devil of a row. The House of Commons, with a sure instinct in such matters, realizes that some very important measures have evolved from such humble beginnings. They still do.

Last October a young Member named Perkins asked for an enquiry into the organization of Imperial Airways. He said that the company had been firing pilots for no other reason than that they had formed an association to improve their unduly severe conditions of work. He said moreover that the company was badly managed, badly equipped, badly staffed at the top, and had, in fact, become "the laughing stock of Europe."

Mr. Perkins was severely reprimanded for talking like that, and the enquiry was curtly refused. But Mr. Perkins is a large, hearty, rather aggressive young man, with a tough, elastic hide almost impervious to snubs, however august and official. Besides, flying is a personal hobby with him. He knew what he was talking about, and he was determined to see the thing through.

Last November he returned to the charge, and he had the great good

luck to draw first place in the ballot for Private Members' Time. He carried the House with him, the Government was forced to give in, and an enquiry was ordered.

Recently the Cadman Committee—so-called because Lord Cadman, the head of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, was the chairman of it—brought in its report. That report bore out everything that Mr. Perkins had said, and a great deal more. British civil aviation was obviously in a very bad way, and a number of very drastic recommendations were made. The Government immediately promised to carry them out—which governments don't usually do, unless they are scared.

All the more honor to persistent Mr. Perkins! But, in spite of his strong jaw and his thick hide, one wonders how long the muddle might have gone on, if he hadn't had the luck to draw a place in the ballot. It is clear that Private Members' Time can be a very important safety valve.

LAST week, not for the first time, I had occasion to say something about Lord Snell, the Labor peer—Lord Snell of Plumstead, to give him his full name, though it is said that he had almost to be chloroformed into accepting it. His personal preference is all for "Harry" Snell, and so his friends always speak of him, even on quite formal occasions.

I would like to say something more about him now, not only because he is a very remarkable man, but also because he recently gave up the Chairmanship of the London County Council, which he held for four years—just twice as long as any of his predecessors. His work there was so admirably done, so tactfully, firmly and judiciously, that the Tory leader on the Council described him as one of the greatest chairmen in its history. Coming from such a source this is praise indeed.

The same qualities have made him a great success in the House of Lords, reluctant as he was to go there. It is said that he hired his robes for £5, and has never bothered to get a coat-of-arms. He is recognized as one of its ablest, strongest, and most eloquent members. His speeches are a pleasure to read—I, for one, always watch for them—quiet, well-balanced, beautifully phrased, and with a charming urbanity in their tone.

If the word "aristocrat" has any meaning at all, Lord Snell is a complete aristocrat. And yet he is the son of a farm-laborer, and as a boy of eight went to work in the fields as a scarecrow. Pot-boy in the village "pub" was his next job, and then he became a groom. When he came to London, it was on a bone-shaker bicycle to take a job at twenty-five shillings a week.

That is a hard apprenticeship to life, and he has never forgotten it. In one of his early speeches in the House of Commons—he didn't reach it until 1922, when he was already well on in the fifties—he said, while pleading the cause of the poor:—

"I have walked the streets unemployed, brokenhearted, and footsore, and although I have now forgotten the hungry days and the physical privations involved, the spiritual depression and the moral agony of it all remain indelibly written upon my memory."

And now Lord Snell of Plumstead! The House of Lords is honored in counting him among its members. And every Englishman can feel a thrill of pride at the thought of his career. There is nothing much wrong with a nation or a social system that can produce his like, and that knows how to honor them.



Study by VIOLET KEENE

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VICTORIA CATHEDRAL

ON ANOTHER page will be found a series of photographic studies by "Jay" of the completed portion of the beautiful building which the inhabitants of Vancouver Island proudly describe as "Canada's most western cathedral," and which looks out over the Pacific from a lofty site in the city of Victoria, B.C. Its proper title is the Cathedral Church of Christ of Victoria, and it is the seat of the Bishop of British Columbia, whose see was established in 1859. The first edifice was a small wooden building built by the Hudson's Bay Company. This was destroyed by fire in 1869, and its successor, another wooden building, was soon felt to be too inadequate and impermanent for the needs of the diocese. It is nearly fifty years since the project of a stone cathedral was taken in hand and a Victoria architect, Mr. J. C. N. Keith, F.R.I.B.A., was successful in open competition with the plans which, after many years of patience, he was at last permitted to see partially realized in 1929 when the nave and baptistery were ready for consecration. The style is that of thirteenth century gothic, and depends for effect on massive structure and good proportions rather than on elaborate detail. The "English" climate of Victoria permits a height of 79 feet from the floor to the highest part of the vaulting, which is unusual in other parts of Canada where considerations of heating have to be more carefully borne in mind.

The attention of visitors is always caught by two unusual elements in the details of the decoration, both of which commemorate events occurring during construction. The Robin Column, which carries a stone effigy of that bird perching on a nest where the arch begins to rise from the capital, records the trustfulness of a pair of robins which actually chose this spot to build their nest in 1927, when the builders were completing the arches, and laid their eggs there, and reared their young. The window of the baptistery contains a white dove, by way of recording the first baptism held in the new building. This took place before the windows were glazed, and the service had barely begun when a white pigeon

flew through the window opening, circled above the congregation and finally settled on the string course above the centre window, where it remained until the conclusion of the service and then flew outside and disappeared.

The present building is about half the total length as planned, the centre tower and chancel remaining to be added. Few Canadian churches have received more generous gifts from friends not only in the diocese but all over Canada and the English-speaking world, beginning with the famous Burdett-Coutts family in England.

Rt. Rev. Harold Eustace Sexton, the present bishop, was born in Adelaide, Australia in 1888 and received his education in Australia, Ireland, England and Trinity College, Toronto. He was appointed first bishop coadjutor of British Columbia in 1935; from 1927 to 1935 was Vicar of All Saints, Upper Norwood, England, from which appointment he came to Victoria.

TRAVELERS

Commodore and Mrs. Percy Nelles of Ottawa will leave shortly to spend some time in Bermuda.

Brigadier and Mrs. J. M. Prower of Quebec, who have been in England for several months, have left on a cruise to Algiers and Egypt, and will later go to Palestine.

Mrs. W. Sanford Evans who has been widely entertained while the guest of her sister Mrs. E. B. Ryckman and of Mrs. J. N. Shengstone of Toronto, has returned to her home in Winnipeg.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter T. Northgrave, Miss Ella Northgrave and Miss Hancy Northgrave have left Toronto to spend some time at Pinehurst, North Carolina.

Miss Joan Fraser, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. J. D. Fraser of Ottawa, who has sailed for England, will be presented at the Court of St. James on May 12.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Potter, who were the guests of Mrs. Potter's uncle, Mr. Huntly Drummond of Montreal, have returned to London, England.

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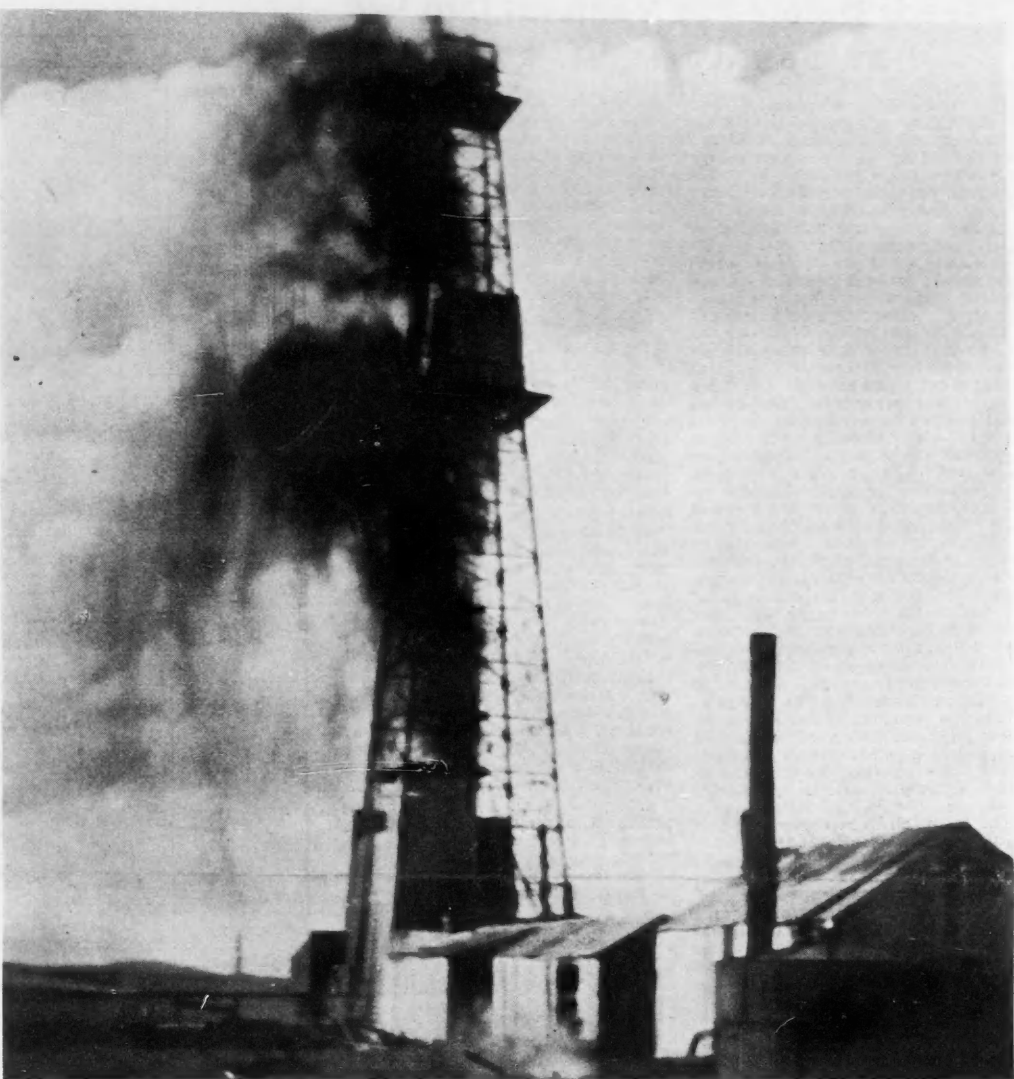
TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 2, 1938

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

THE EYES OF CANADA ARE ON ALBERTA OIL

Turner Valley Now Established as Large-Scale Producer of Crude—Other Fields Will Be Developed—Marketing Problem Difficult, but Much Progress Already Made

BY GORDON RUTLEDGE



TURNER VALLEY ROYALTIES NO. 1 introduced a new industry to Canada. The well blew in June 13, 1936, paid over \$650,000 to January 31, 1938, on a \$150,000 outlay. In an area shunned by major companies, Royalties was brought in by R. A. Brown and son who solved the geology in their cellar.

POPULATION AND PROSPERITY

BY J. H. SIMPSON

ONE hundred and forty years ago Thomas Malthus published his famous "Essay on the Principles of Population." His influence on the economic thought of the early nineteenth century was terrific, and until the development of modern inventions Malthus's basic theories were held to be sound, even though some of his deductions were bitterly resented. His theories, as is generally known, were that population naturally increases faster than the means of sustaining it, that the surplus peoples are driven to marginal-production lands on which the law of diminishing returns operates inexorably, that human beings are therefore engaged in a continual "struggle for existence" and that despite the beginnings of moral-restraint birth control, which were then evidencing themselves, the necessary restraints on population would continue to be war, pestilence and famine.

The only part of the Malthusian Theory which is still operating is his belief in man's essential "struggle for existence." If, as is popularly supposed, Thomas Malthus coined this phrase, we of the twentieth century can concede him the palm for accurate description. But the form of the struggle has changed. Instead of the shortage of bread, which Mr. Malthus considered to be a sort of continual inevitability, we have a shortage of jobs and a consequent shortage of purchasing power. Industrialism, and in particular modern transport and cold-storage facilities, were things that Mr. Malthus can hardly be expected to have foreseen. One wonders whether his spirit has looked down on the plowings-under and pig-control campaigns of Mr. Secretary Wallace, the surpluses of wheat which were accumulated by the Canadian Wheat Pool, and the burning of coffee in Brazil and corn in the United States.

Gilbert and Sullivan might have foreseen these things but hardly a serious economist like Mr. Malthus. He was too logical in his thinking to assume the possibility of a condition of affairs in which the human race would acquire the means of production sufficient to ensure ample food, clothing and shelter for all, and then be forced, by lack of the ingenuity necessary to supply a means of distributing the bounty, to destroy these goods.

NEVERTHELESS, while everything is the exact opposite of what Mr. Malthus foresaw, the world today is practising what is popularly called "Malthusianism." We are limiting population, by restricting immigration and by the practice of birth control.

Just as if we couldn't produce the necessary food, clothing and shelter. And to conservatively-minded people it seems the only thing to do, despite the fact that, for Canada at least, the long-term results of such a program are horrible to contemplate.

Elbert H. Clarke, writing in the February number of *The Forum*, studies this problem as it affects the United States and envisages "a new and strangely different America of the near future." He says:

"There can be no question of the fact of the rapid decline of the birth-rate since 1920. There ought to be no question as to its cause being the deliberate and intentional limitation of family size. In all our history we never have had such large and rapidly increasing numbers of people eligible to be parents. Yet for fifteen years the number of births has shown an almost uninterrupted decline. Between the census years 1920 and 1930 the number of married women in the United States increased by 4,851,825, while the number of children under five years of age decreased by 128,840.

"... In ten years the number of persons who are of age to marry will begin to drop. A simple continuation, without further extension, of the

(Continued on Page 23)

A NEW major industry has been established in Canada—crude oil from Alberta.

Naphtha has been recovered for many years, but these early wells were largely gas wells from which only a small ratio of naphtha, or gasoline, was extracted. Crude, with its greatly higher gasoline content, was wanted. Operators, never losing faith of its presence, worked and studied. Now their faith and efforts have been justified.

Crude oil was tapped in the middle of 1936, since which time developments have been amazing. So rapidly indeed have come these developments that this new industry is suffering severely from growing pains, presenting problems at the moment the solution of which are of national importance.

The principal problem, broadly speaking, is one of markets. Since the large developments commenced in 1937, oil from Alberta has taken the place of a major part of the oil previously brought in from Montana to supply the needs of the Prairie Provinces, and steps are now nearing completion which will enable this Alberta crude to supply all the prairie market. Yet this seems only a beginning, for that there is crude oil in abundance in Alberta has been definitely established.

THE district which has shown the amazing development of the past year has been the spectacular field of Turner Valley. But other Alberta fields are producing at the present time and on the word of men in the Dominion and Alberta governments—men who are giving their lives to the study of oil structures—there are 100,000 square miles of oil prospecting lands in Alberta, with 24 separate fields upon which some exploratory work already has been carried on.

As stated, Turner Valley has been producing naphtha (literally, high grade gasoline) and natural gas in quantities for many years; but without much profit as far as the naphtha has been concerned, with Royalite No. 4 and a few other wells as notable exceptions. But in June 1936 the Turner Valley Royalties well came in with crude oil, and from that time until the end of 1936 developments were such that the daily oil flow had increased to some 3,000 barrels. Following this early success developments proceeded at such a rate that by January 8, 1938, some 30 new wells had come in and potential crude production had increased to 27,773 barrels a day—as tested by the Alberta government authorities. This potential production has since been increased, until now 37 crude wells are giving a potential production of 30,104 barrels per day.

Thus, therefore, arose the first big problem—a production of great value but a production which had come so fast that the machinery to carry it to the consumer was not available. Action was needed, and while everything desired could not be achieved immediately, what has been achieved is truly remarkable, for at the present time over 12,000 barrels a day are being taken from Turner Valley to the refineries and such further extensions in carrying facilities are being rushed that by the middle of May this flow will be capable of increase to 24,000 barrels a day.

IT WOULD require some searching to find any other industry—or any other oilfield—which has grown so rapidly and so quickly found a market to such an extent. Yet bigger problems are ahead, for it is obvious that the 26,800 barrels per day potential production as at the end of December 1937, already increased to over 30,000 barrels potential production per day, will further increase since many new wells are now being drilled on the 2,000 acres which have been declared by expert witnesses before the Tariff Board at Ottawa to be proven producing territory.

Where can this increasing supply be used? That, of course, is the big problem, and the answer is not in the back of the book—it has to be worked out.

(Continued on Page 31)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE PRIMARY OR LONG TERM TREND of stock prices and business turned upward in the summer of 1932. During the course of the recovery movement there have been three substantial setbacks, or corrections, the last of which got under way in March 1937. Like the two which preceded it, there is no present reason to assume that the last setback is other than an interruption, to be followed in due course by the attainment of new high levels for the entire movement from 1932.

THE INTERMEDIATE OR SHORT TERM TREND of stock prices was signalled as downward on April 7/37. This trend was reconfirmed as downward on March 25, when the Dow-Jones Industrial average moved below its November 24 support point, thereby duplicating weakness of an earlier date in the Railroad average. New support levels on the downside must now be established.

THE PRICE MOVEMENT—On Friday, March 25, the Dow-Jones average sold decisively under its support point of 113.64 established on November 24, 1937, thereby validating a similar penetration by the Rail average effected January 27th. This ends the trading range of the past several months, and reconfirms the downtrend that has now been running for somewhat over one year.

Reconfirmations by the averages, such as that just given, coming after a downtrend has already been established by them indicate neither the extent nor the duration of the decline that is to follow. Sometimes the ensuing recession is appreciable—sometimes, brief. As (Continued on Page 21)



THE foolishness of the behavior of our Canadian stock markets was perhaps never better demonstrated than now. Prices of Canadian securities persist in reflecting the condition and outlook of U.S. business, not those of Canadian business, and completely ignore the enormously more favorable condition of things in Canada. It was ever thus, we admit, and probably will continue to be, but it is deplorable none the less, because the condition of the stock market does much to influence the state of business sentiment, and if we persist in thinking that conditions are much worse than they really are we are likely in time to transmute belief into fact.

THE actual fact is that Canada has withstood the shock of the unparalleled slump in the U.S. remarkably well. True, the level of Canadian business has fallen, but the recession is a very minor one compared to that which has occurred in the U.S. Furthermore, our recession is very largely a result of the U.S. slump; it is not due to adverse conditions developing within our own borders. It is the severe drop in production and sales of one or two industries—notably newsprint—which ship largely to the U.S.



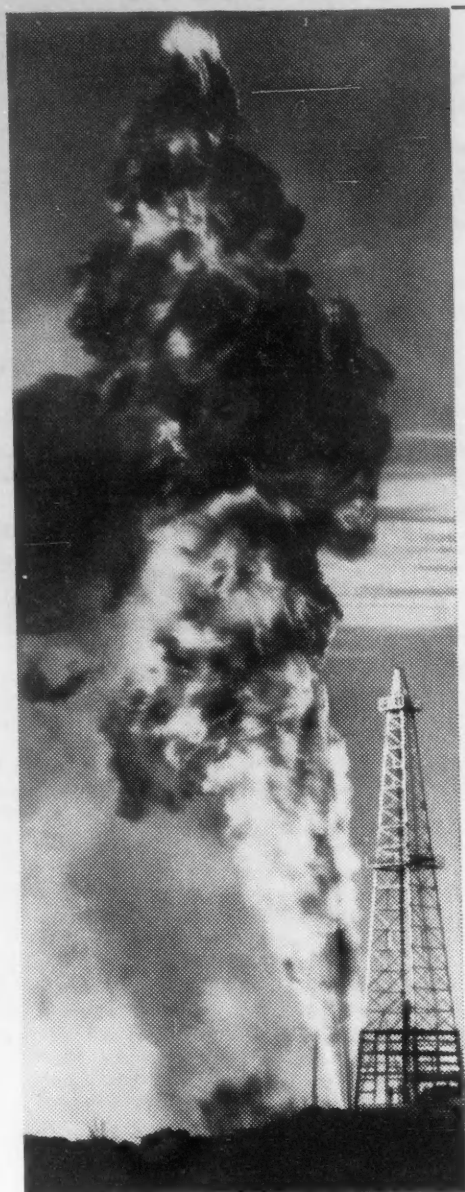
that has brought down the average level of Canadian business. The situation is reflected in the figures of exports and imports for February. Our exports in that month had a value of \$60,981,000, down from \$75,691,000 in February of last year. But while Canadian exports to the United States in February last, at \$17,300,000, were less than half the value for February 1937, \$36,000,000, our exports to Britain actually rose, being \$27,300,000 in February 1938 as against \$23,500,000 in the same month of last year. Incidentally, we still had in February a substantial favorable balance of trade, the value of imports during the month being \$46,951,000 (against \$48,680,000 in February, 1937).

SURELY this situation does not warrant the pronounced pessimism in the Canadian stock markets, as reflected in recent quotations for high-grade Canadian stocks. In fact, it is no less than ridiculous that our security values should have fallen as they have, in line with the decline in the U.S., when one considers that the U.S. business recession affects only a quite minor portion of our total production, and that the Canadian business situation is otherwise relatively healthy. Perhaps in Canada we're too close to the scene—we can't see the wood for the trees. The *London Spectator*, whose vision may be better, thinks that Canada is doing pretty well and that Canadian stocks are good buys at current prices. Its comment on Canada says that "Nine companies out of ten are showing sharp increases in profits, on the basis of which the stocks look under-valued, provided of course that the industrial improvement can be maintained. Personally (says the *Spectator* writer) I think it will be, and has an excellent chance of broadening out."

TRUE, we in Canada have our troubles, just as the rest of the world has these days, and they are grievous enough. We laid out our country for a population of twenty-five millions and have but eleven millions to carry the burden of cost. Our great railway problem seems as far from solution as ever, we are sadly over-governed, and our public debt and taxes have grown to terrifying and destructive proportions. These things are serious indeed. But, we still have illimitable natural resources, which have already given birth to great industries and produced much wealth and of which the world stands in greater need today than ever, and we have a population whose character (we like to believe) happily combines American progressiveness with British stability.



IT IS "the British in us" that we have to thank for the fact that we still have our feet on solid ground and that we are not where the people of the United States find themselves today, at the end of a trail of disappointment with confusion obscuring the road ahead. Roosevelt, so far, has signally failed to give his people the "more abundant life", the promise of which gave him office and re-elected him. He has failed despite the possession of far greater powers than were held by any previous president; despite, over a long period, the enthusiastic co-operation of a large majority of Congress and citizens, and despite the expenditure of huge volumes of public funds to further his aims. He failed for the simple reason that it is impossible to furnish a more abundant life by restricting production, whether by paying producers not to produce or by destroying the means of production or the incentive to produce by confiscatory taxation. The disappointment of his people probably does not matter much, but the fact that his misguided efforts have "gummed up" a very delicate and complex economic system matters a lot. Now the machine must be overhauled and cleaned and lubricated before it can possibly operate satisfactorily. And that will take time. Canada's economic machine is in vastly better shape than this.



A Turner Valley oil well "blowing in"

NEW WEALTH IN THE WEST

• Development of Alberta's Turner Valley oil fields parallels the successful development of Canada's other great natural resources.

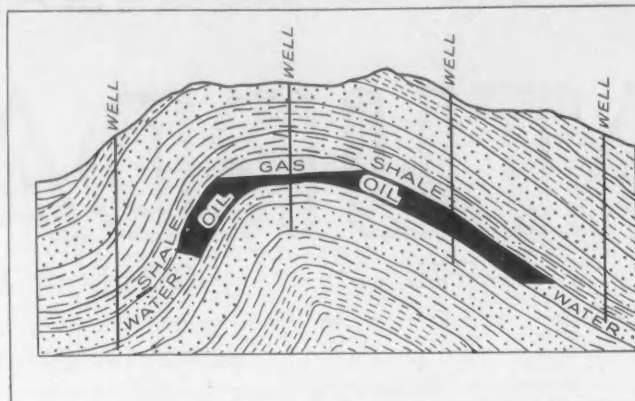
Over 2,790,000 barrels of oil were produced in Alberta in 1937, more than double the production of 1936. Imports of foreign crude are being displaced by the Canadian product; the new wealth of the West is creating new wealth for Canada.

The development of this major oil field is important not only to Canada but to the British Empire, for less than 5% of Britain's present oil imports is of Empire origin.

This new development is of interest to investors, as it opens up another channel for investment.

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WHAT GEOLOGISTS WOULD CALL AN IDEAL ANTICLINE.

INVESTING IN OILS

Here Are Facts Which Every Investor Needs Before He Ventures Into Oil

BY DONALD M. M. ROSS

THE successful development of Turner Valley as a major oilfield has created a "New Canadian Industry," and opened up new channels of opportunity to Canadian investors. Whereas previous periods in Turner Valley history have been marked by wild speculation and unfortunate results for investors, the current development, based on realities rather than hopes, has been most orderly, and security markets have been very conservative in discounting developments. It can be said of the Western Canada oil industry that it offers at least three distinctly attractive investment features not found in other industries. The smallest investor, for instance, has opportunities on a par with those of the capitalist, inasmuch as there are numerous stocks selling in the penny class which pay regular dividends. The possibility for quick realization on oil investments is in striking contrast to the long period necessary for most mining and industrial ventures to reach dividend maturity; the investor in a successful oil well can reasonably expect returns within six months of its completion. Investors who find fault with directors over the distribution of company earnings will especially like the dividend Trust Agreements common to so many Western oil companies. Under these Trust Agreements the payment of 100% or some other fixed percentage of earnings is obligatory—a feature which definitely limits over-expansion or the conversion of a company into an investment trust.

The approach to investment in this industry is not essentially different to that in other Canadian industries—but, unfortunately, Canadian investors (especially in the East) possess a very meagre knowledge of the industry and its component companies. It will be the attempt of this article to give the readers of SATURDAY NIGHT a working knowledge of those facts and figures which should be carefully examined before making any investment or speculative commitments, and which are necessary to any reasonable analysis or estimate of company earnings.

ROYALTIES

ROYALTIES are an integral part of the business of producing petroleum products, and a knowledge of the subject is essential to any understanding of oil investments. With the exception of certain crown grant lands, the petroleum and natural gas resources of Canada are owned by the various provincial governments. The "rights" to explore and mine these resources are leased to individuals or companies on an annual rental basis plus a "royalty" on any production of these resources. The owners of such leases, referred to as "leaseholders," may in turn sub-lease these rights on the same basis. This is the origin of the term "royalty" as applied to the oil industry.

A royalty may be described as a prior claim, or a lien, on a fixed percentage of the production of petroleum and natural gas wells. In practice, it is a prior claim on revenues from the sale of production. Government and leaseholders' royalties are "gross" royalties, free from any deductions or expense whatsoever. The government royalty is usually 10%, and the leaseholder's royalty will vary from 10% to 15% according to pre-arranged terms.

Out of the problems of financing during the difficult days following 1929 came what are known as "net" royalties, which differ from "gross" royalties only in the fact that they are payable out of net revenues, i.e. after gross royalties and operating expenses are deducted. A large number of wells have been financed by the sale of net royalties.

DIVIDEND AND ROYALTY TRUST AGREEMENTS

THE financial affairs of a large number of operating companies are administered by a trust company, in accordance with the terms of a Trust Agreement under which securities were sold to the public. Constituted as a protection to investors, these agreements contain complete details of administration costs, allowable and proper expenditures, all royalties and other fixed charges, the percentages and terms of payments of all revenues and earnings which may or must be distributed, and all other information pertinent to the efficient operation and proper administration of the company's affairs. These agreements afford guarantees that ventured capital will be properly expended and receive commensurate returns in the event the well (s) achieve successful production.

Under these agreements all funds raised are paid into a trust company, which supervises and makes disbursements for all expenditures during the drilling of the well (s). Should the well (s) prove successful, revenues are assigned to the same trust company, which then makes payments on account of gross royalties or other fixed

charges against production, and certifies and makes disbursements for all operating and administration expenses. If any part of the balance of revenues is payable to net royalty holders, the trust company will then make the proper distribution, and after this distribute such proportion of the balance as is specified must be paid to shareholders as dividends. Any remaining balance will be retained for the benefit and proper use of the company.

CLASSIFICATION OF COMPANIES

THE different companies in the industry can be broadly classified according to their activities and source of income, as follows:

1. **Operating Companies** who are actively engaged in drilling and operating wells and whose main source of revenue will come directly from the sale of production, e.g. Anglo-Canadian Oil Co.; Brown Oil Corporation.
2. **Land Companies** who control the petroleum and natural gas rights on large tracts of lands and obtain the major portion of their income from leasing these rights to operating companies on a rental basis plus a gross royalty on production, e.g. Calgary & Edmonton Corporation; Okalta Oils.
3. **Investment Holding Companies** who confine their activities mainly to the investment of money or equipment in operating companies, their main income being in the form of dividends on shares and royalty holdings, e.g. Vulcan Oils; Calmont Oils.
4. **Refining and Distributing Companies** who may be financially interested, directly or through subsidiaries, in drilling and production but derive the major portion of their revenues from the refining and distribution of finished petroleum products, e.g. Imperial Oil; B.A. Oil.
5. **Fully Integrated Companies** who are engaged in practically every phase of the industry including drilling, production, transportation, refining and distribution, e.g. Royalite; Mercury Oils.
6. **Miscellaneous Companies** whose activities are diversified and not confined to any particular phase of the industry. The income of such companies may be derived from any of the sources described under the various classifications above, e.g. United Oils; Commonwealth Petroleum.

CLASSIFICATIONS OF OPERATING COMPANIES

OPERATING companies may be classified according to various methods of financing and agreements covering the distribution of revenues and earnings as follows:

1. **Royalty Trust Companies**, which have a purely nominal share capitalization and are usually privately owned. These companies are financed by the sale of "net" royalties representing a fixed percentage of net production. After the deduction of gross royalties and operating expenses the net revenues are distributed pro-rata to net royalty holders under the terms of the Trust Agreement covering the operations of the company, e.g. Turner Valley Royalties; B. & B. Royalties.
2. **Dividend Agreement Share Companies**, which have ordinary share capitalizations and are owned by the shareholders. These companies are financed by the sale of shares and have one or more wells operating under Trust Agreements whereby 100% or some fixed percentage of net earnings is distributed pro-rata to shareholders in accordance with the terms of the Trust Agreement, e.g. Prairie Royalties; Davies Petroleum.
3. **Ordinary Limited Stock Companies**, which are of the ordinary industrial or mining type with the usual variations in capital set-up, e.g. Brown Oil Corporation; Anglo-Canadian Oil Co.

PREFERENCE STOCKS AND STOCK WARRANTS

SOME of the ordinary limited stock companies have been financed by the sale of Preference Stocks, particularly companies incorporated in Ontario. Such preference stocks are usually of the liquidating variety and must be redeemed before dividends can be paid on junior securities. The process of redemption is usually horizontal, being accomplished by reduction in par values, and definite terms and conditions govern the amount of revenues which may or must be used for redemption.

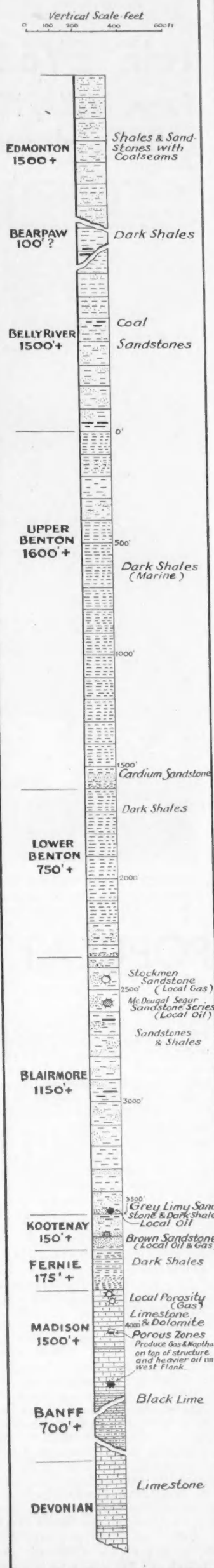
A number of companies in financing more than a one-well program, have issued stock warrants which entitle original shareholders to purchase additional shares at fixed prices and times—usually after the completion of a well. This feature might easily prove very valuable, but of course it entails an increase in capitalization.

LOCATION OF PROPERTIES

OIL, like gold, is where you find it, but there are means available by which a reasonable analysis of the possibilities for the success of a given well or development can be made.

ROAD TO OIL

FOLLOWING the drill down the 7,000-foot hole, the various strata shown on the log below would be encountered. At about 5,500 feet, gas might be expected. A few feet below, a small seepage of oil may be anticipated—a further 1,200 feet to 6,700 feet, and more oil would appear. Finally would be encountered the black lime which is the oil reservoir. This lime, while varying, is about 15 per cent porous. Each square foot of the lime contains 15 per cent-20 per cent oil.



Complete maps, statistics and government reports are available from which it can be determined whether a property is in a proven area or on some wildcat (unproven) structure, and whether or not reasonable possibilities for success are present. The fact that a well is being drilled in a proven area, however, is not conclusive evidence of reasonable expectations of profitable production—this fact has been amply demonstrated in Turner Valley. Matters which should

(Continued on Page 30)

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Progress made by Brown Oil Corporation

POTENTIAL OF PRODUCING WELLS:

—2855 barrels per day.

DRILLING PROGRAMME:

Number 4 Well is now drilling and should be completed early in April.

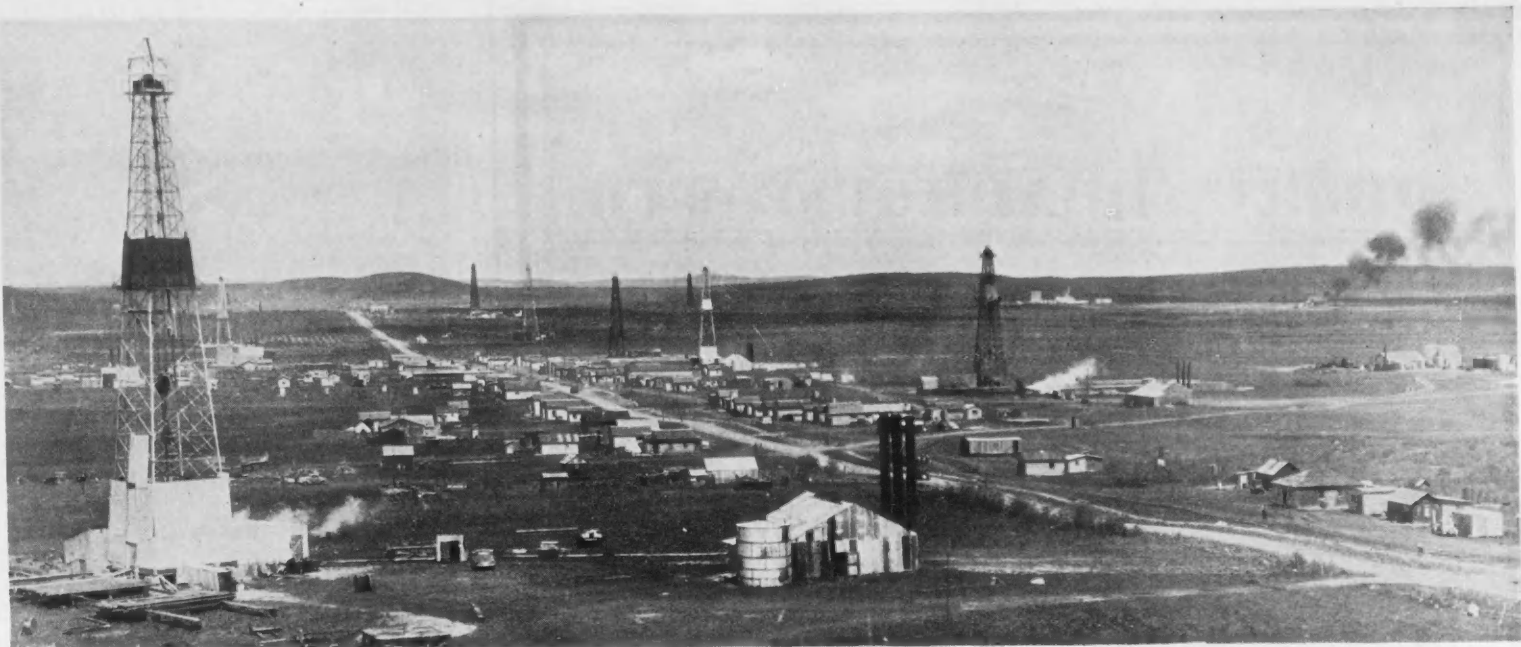
Locations are now being made for Brown No. 5 and Brown No. 6 and it is expected that the drilling of these wells will be completed by September of this year.

BROWN NO. 2 COMING INTO PRODUCTION.

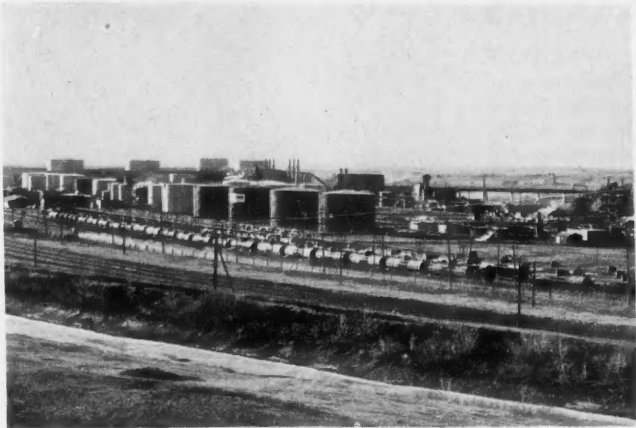
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LUSTY NEW INDUSTRY

IN MIDSUMMER, 1936, only citizens of Calgary and vicinity could use gasoline from Alberta—now, barely a year-and-a-half later, Canadians from the Rockies to Rainy River, from the International Boundary to the Arctic Circle, may fill their tanks with gasoline made from the product of that barely-scratched oilfield of Turner Valley. Such rapid development in production is amazing; but almost as amazing is the distribution achieved, for approximately half of this overnight-created crude has been taken to consumers and acceptance for it built, and carrying and refining facilities, completed and underway, ensure the marketing of two-thirds the now available oil during the present summer. Readily available crude seems certain to be greatly increased by midsummer—an increase which will be but earnest of more to come. So further market-widening looms as a necessity. Such widening presents problems—problems of economic operation, of greatly lowered delivery costs. But where so much has been accomplished so speedily, there seems reason for confidence that the problems of the future will be solved as they arrive. Great is the importance to Canada of this new industry of crude oil. Here is an industry already creating new wealth—giving employment on wells, in towns and cities; an industry which, in one year, has favorably altered Canada's balance of trade.



ROYALTIES, DEAR TO HEARTS OF "ROUGHNECKS" AS "LITTLE CHICAGO". POPULATION, 1,500; PAINT AND SIDEWALKS, NONE; MUD, MUCH.



ONE OF THE LARGEST refineries in Canada is the Imperial oil plant at Calgary. Crude oil is conveyed by pipe line to this plant which handles Turner Valley products exclusively, acts as a distributing centre for crude.



DISCOVERY WELL, Dingman No. 1. This well "came in" in May, 1914, caused the first Calgary oil boom. Overnight stocks rocketed from a few cents to \$50 per share, collapsed again on declaration of war in August, 1914.



- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Turner Valley | 12. Fabyan |
| 2. Red Coulee | 13. Wainwright |
| 3. Cardston Dome | 14. Ribstone |
| 4. Skiff | 15. Vermilion |
| 5. Taber | 16. North Saskatchewan |
| 6. Bow Island | 17. Athabaska |
| 7. Medicine Hat | 18. Swan Hills |
| 8. Steeple | 19. Lower Athabaska |
| 9. Oyen | 20. McMurray Tar Sands |
| 10. Viking | 21. Peace River |
| 11. Battleview | 22. Pouce Coupe |

The following structures, while not shown on the map, give indications of becoming important fields: Green Valley, Birch Ridge, Moose Mountain, Silver Creek, Hunter Valley, Brazeau, Pekisko, Watson.



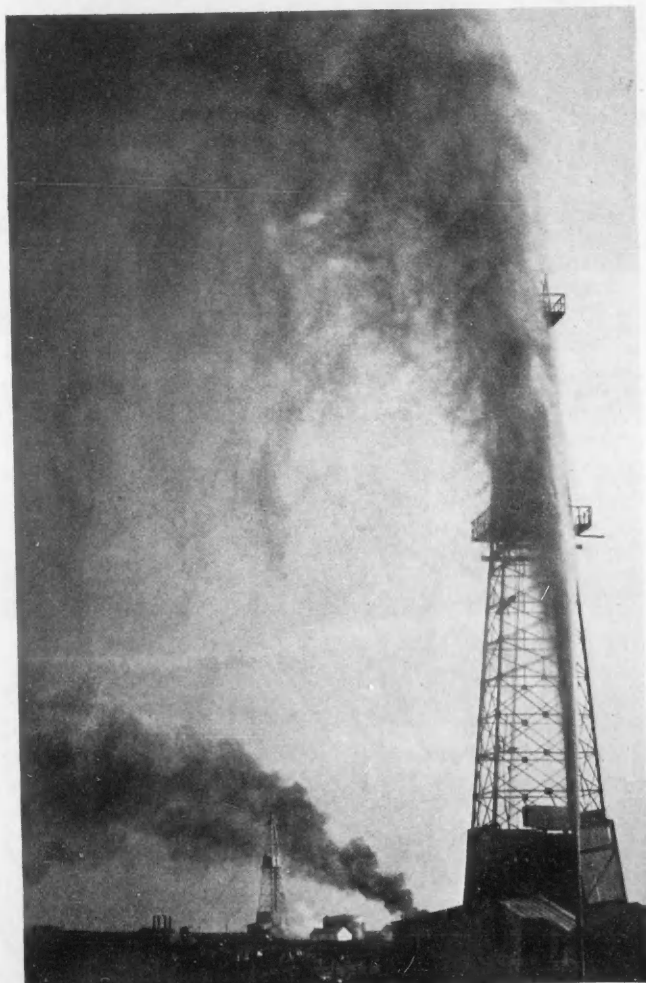
"ROUGHNECKS". A typical drilling crew is comprised of a driller and four "roughnecks," or driller's helpers, works in eight-hour shifts. Drillers are paid \$12.00 to \$18.00 per day, helpers \$4.50 per day and up. One mistake could cost the owner \$150,000, ruin hole.



OUTCROP ON HIGH RIVER. Rock folds indicate to geologists what may be expected thousands of feet below the surface. An upheaval of the earth's crust hundreds of years ago was cause of the great cone-shaped fold.



A TEST WELL. Okala No. 6, is the well on which a great deal of attention is focused at present. One and a quarter miles west of the nearest producer, it will, should it strike oil, more than double the size of the known area.



COMMON, one of the largest, deepest, and most westerly wells in Turner Valley. Producing 3,000 barrels of crude daily, this well proved structure dips west, had to be drilled one thousand feet deeper than well half mile east.



DRILLING IN FULL SWING at Westbank No. 1 well. The man at the top is standing on the gin pole, one hundred and fifty-six feet from the ground. The mud mix or sump cannot be seen in picture, would be just to the right of the well.

DOHERTY ROADHOUSE & CO.

MEMBERS
THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

293 BAY ST.

TORONTO

BRANCHES
KIRKLAND LAKE TIMMINS

EAST CREST OIL COMPANY LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: CALGARY, ALBERTA

Capital authorized 3,000,000 shares
No par value
Issued 1,547,000

Three Wells in Production

Development plans include drilling on Legal sub divisions 8, 9, 15 and 16 in section 6, Township 19, range 2 west of the 5th meridian. Already spudded in on L.S.D.8 north and west of Commoil No. 1, the largest well in the field.

East Crest also controls 3,500 acres in Lewiston Dome, Montana.

Company has Valuable Share Holdings as follows:

50,000 shares Gurney Gold Mine, Limited, now milling 125 tons daily. A 20% interest in the preferred and common stock of Capital Interests Limited, which company, according to last annual statement, has among other holdings, 246,000 shares of Gurney Gold Mines Limited, and also a substantial interest in the Oban Salt Company, Limited, which is working sodium sulphate deposits at Oban, Saskatchewan.

WM. E. SPANKIE, M.D.,
President.

H. S. PRICE,
Managing Director.

The Calgary & Edmonton Corporation Limited
Security Assets Company Limited
Canada Saskatchewan Land Company Limited
Owners of
PETROLEUM and NATURAL GAS RIGHTS
in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan

For Lease terms apply to

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON LIMITED
Nanton Bldg. Winnipeg, Man.



SHEEP CREEK OUTCROP, ONE OF THE FIRST TO FOCUS ATTENTION ON WESTERN OIL POSSIBILITIES

DRILLING OPERATIONS

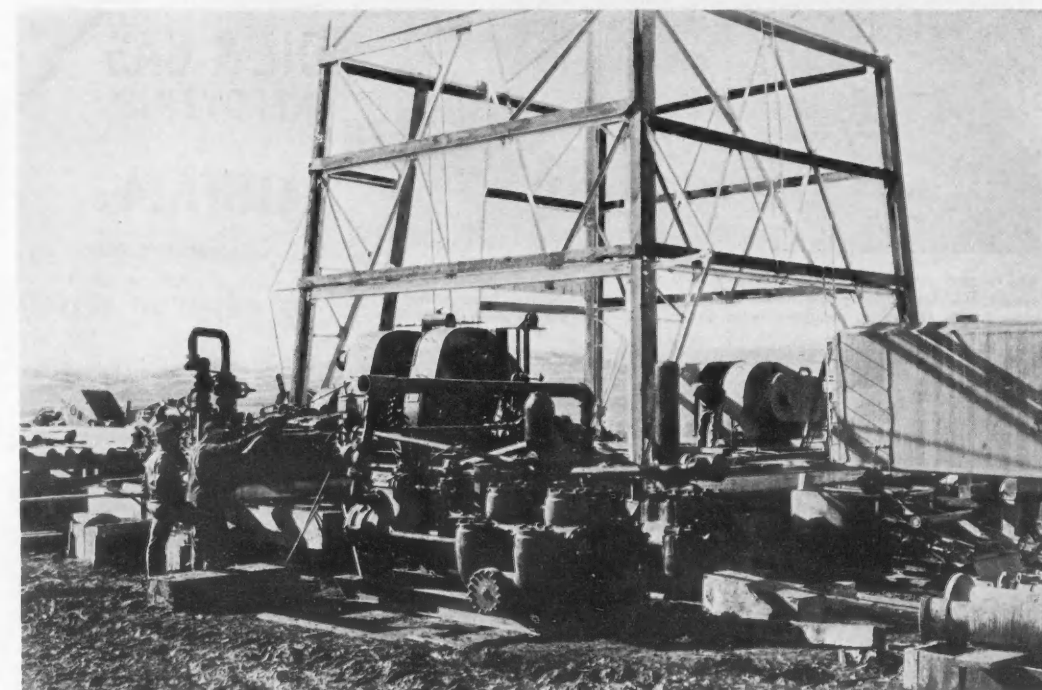
ROTARY rig equipment enables wells to be drilled a mile and a half in depth in about three months. Such equipment costs some \$125,000. The steel derrick itself may be moved to a new well as the one worked on blows in, and such underground equipment as drill stems also may be reused; but casings, bits, cement foundations, are either destroyed, or remain after the well comes in. The old standard rig cost only some \$30,000, but took much longer to drill to depth—had depth limitations. In Turner Valley a combination of drilling methods may be used—the old standard rig, virtually a hammering with the bit, is used in early stages. After some 3,000 feet the rotary rig—which drills on the screwdriver principle—takes over for drilling through the lower, more difficult strata.



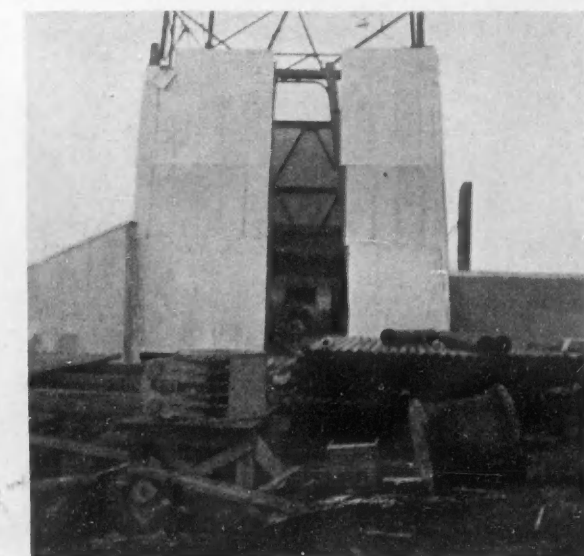
1 FIRST STAGE. Cellar has been dug and a heavy concrete foundation, capable of supporting the 150-foot derrick and two hundred tons of drilling equipment has been laid.



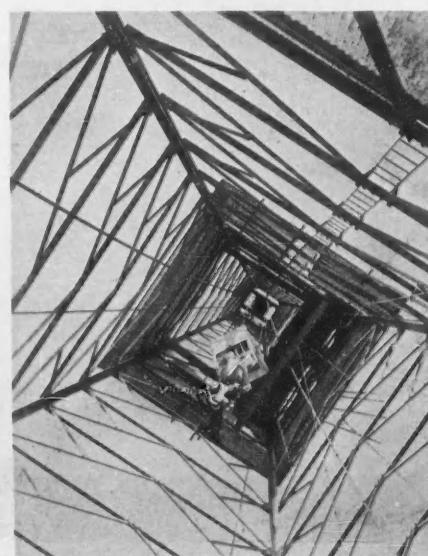
2 COMPLETED, derrick towers 150 feet into the air, has a "cat walk" 90 feet from ground on which a man stands to change drill stems or run casing.



3 THE POWER BEHIND THE DRILL. The machinery installed and ready to start drilling operations. Individual pieces weigh as much as twenty-five tons, with a gross weight when completely assembled, of approximately two hundred tons. Each outfit must be imported, costs in the neighborhood of \$125,000, nets the Dominion Government around \$22,500 in sales and excise taxes.



4 DRILL STEMS at Davies No. 1 well—the latest producer—just removed from the hole to allow final string of casing to be run. Weighing around 100 tons, these stems are about 1.1-1.3 miles long.



5 LOOKING UP. The "Kelly," clearly visible, lowers and raises many hundreds of feet of drill stems. CONTINUED ON PAGE TWENTY-TWO

We offer facilities
for trading
**Turner Valley
Oils**
on The Toronto Stock Exchange
and Western Markets.

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Can. Commodity Exchange Inc.

BOARD ROOM, Ground Floor
DOMINION BANK BLDG.
King & Yonge
Streets

OIL IS PROSPERITY

All Canada Shares in New Wealth Being Produced by Alberta Oil

BY T. E. KEYES

A GLANCE at the photographs on these pages indicates many things, the details of which I will go into later. You see men in overalls; some are drilling crews, others erecting derricks and working 150 ft. above the ground. There are piles of materials of various kinds—pipes, lumber, cement, construction steel, etc. Huge trucks and tractors are hauling giant boilers, tanks and other pieces of machinery, some of which weigh as much as 25 tons.

All this material was manufactured somewhere. Huge freight bills must have been paid to the railways. Does the government get any revenue from this? Yes, both the Provincial and Dominion. Official figures are not obtainable from the government, however, I can give you figures quoted to me by supply houses and you will be surprised; at least the writer was.

I would ask you to please remember that crude oil in Turner Valley was just discovered in June 1936. It took about 6 months for operators to get organized and financed, so that actually the industry is just about a year old.

Now let us examine casually what this year-old youngster means to the local community of Turner Valley,

to the City of Calgary where the head offices of many oil companies are located, to other industries, to the railways and the government.

I am told that a writer covering this same subject from the standpoint of U.S. industry wrote a 700-page book. However, I only intend to touch a few of the highlights.

THE provincial Dept. of Labour at Calgary estimates that there are approximately 1,250 men employed in South Turner Valley crude area. As a result of this the towns of Little Chicago and Little New York have sprung up during 1937 while a few miles further south Little Brooklyn is just starting. These towns have stores, lumber yards, filling stations, garages, restaurants and hotels—everything that goes to make up a town, consequently many more people than the 1,250 mentioned are making a living as the result of this industry. There are approximately 50 oil companies with offices in Calgary paying rent, business tax and employing around 300 of an office staff. As a result of these companies, brokers, the stock exchange and trust companies are again active and employing many more people. Thus the circle grows, from coast to coast and right over to the Mother Country itself.

In the case of Calmont Oils, the capital was largely supplied by British investors. But that is not all—the writer has seen pictures of a whole train-load of casing being shipped by English manufacturers, and one operator told me that his freight bill from Vancouver to Calgary on one shipment of casing (originating from England) was \$22,000. While speaking of casing, an eastern manufacturer employing Ontario men within the last few weeks has shipped 17 car-loads of this material from his Welland, Ont., branch to Calgary.

Casing is one of the major materials used in an oil field. Every well drilled requires at least one full string of casing running from the line to the surface, which is around 7000 ft. or 1-1/3 miles long and weighing around 100 tons. Some wells where there are cavings or other conditions sometimes require several strings. The initial one is usually 21 inches in diameter; this runs at least 300 ft. in nearly every well and in some cases several smaller sizes for varying depths.

AS MENTIONED above the pictures show you huge boilers, tanks and trucks. These along with the steel, cement, etc., used in building the derricks are usually Eastern Canadian products, and represent a tidy sum paid to Eastern industries and workers. The chemical industry also comes into the oil picture. Canadian industries alone ship around 15 tank cars of muriatic acid from their Montreal branch per year. Other chemicals are also used.

How about the railways? Again I was unable to get official figures but when I told the manager of one supply Co. about another firm paying \$22,000 on one shipment his reply was "that is only a flea bite; I wish I could tell you what we paid in freight to the Canadian railways in 1937."

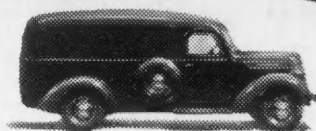
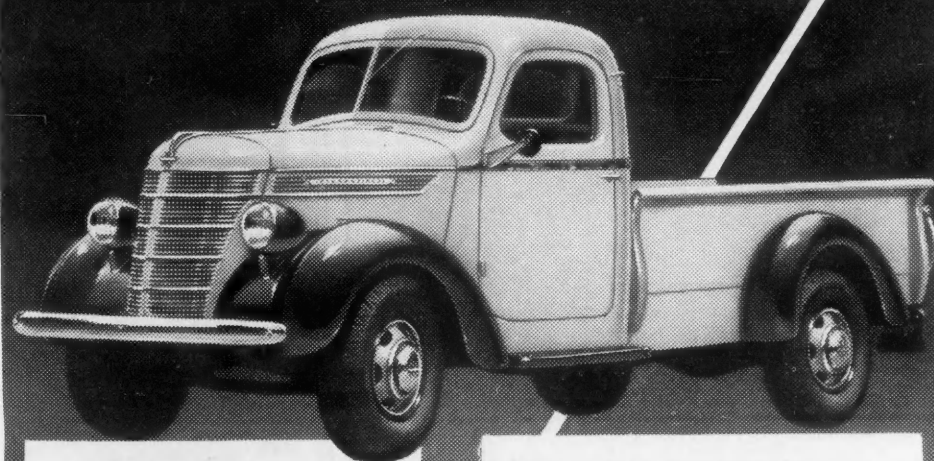
Most of these firms don't want to advertise their business to their competitors and consequently object to giving figures. However, I contacted the manager of one supply Co. which sold drilling equipment and he readily told me that an outfit (Rotary Rig.) cost \$125,000 and that the sales

(Continued on Page 29)



TO KEEP WATER FROM FREEZING, and blocking road, gas is allowed to seep from the line, is ignited on reaching the surface. An instance of gas wastage which will be abolished under governmental regulation.

Get a Demonstration Buy the BEST Truck BUY



Both trucks shown are International 3/4 to 1-Ton Model D-15, wheelbase 130 inches; inside body 102 inches long . . . The International 1/2-Ton Model D-2 comes in two wheelbase lengths, 113 and 125 inches; inside body 76 and 88 in. long.

See what International offers you in the Half-Ton to One-Ton range alone: Wheelbase Lengths and Body Dimensions to Fit All Light Hauling Requirements! No matter what the load, there is always an International built to fit the job, exactly. And all of them all-truck—no compromise with passenger car design. The International Truck dealer or branch is ready to help you select the right International and then help you make more money on every load it hauls.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
of Canada, Ltd.
HAMILTON ONTARIO
Truck Factory Located at Chatham, Ont.

INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

(Continued from Page 17)

an extreme illustration of the latter case, on June 20/21 the Industrial average broke, for the first time, and on large volume, under its low point of December 21/20, thereby confirming an earlier penetration by the Rail average of its December low. On the day that this downside penetration by the Industrials occurred, the market ended over a year and one half of decline and commenced an upward movement that ran for nearly two years.

Other than the knowledge that retarded confirmations by one average of the other average's weakness, as in the present instance, do not usually carry so strong an inference of further decline as simultaneous penetrations into new low ground, plus the rather trite observation that the further a decline runs the nearer it necessarily is to reversal, surmise as to the extent and duration of the current downturn must rest outside of the Dow Theory. This requires an examination of economic and technical considerations.

On the unfavorable side are both domestic and foreign influences. In the order of their importance, we would list the adverse factors as follows: (1) continued animosity rather than co-operation on the part of the American administration towards business, (2) failure of the American administration to adopt an orthodox or proved approach to national economic betterment, (3) extreme uncertainty as to the outcome of the European political situation, (4) weakened financial position of the railroads of the U.S.A., (5) a high and increasing level of taxes, (6) continued uncertainty in the American utility industry and among investors over government policies toward utilities, and the outcome of the Holding Company bill, (7) rigidity of wage rates in the manufacturing industries of the U.S.A.

On the favorable side is the knowledge that primary economic factors, such as the credit supply and the need for goods, are favorable, and that many of the secondary maladjustments which contributed to the downturn in 1937, such as high raw material prices, over-extended inventories and intense labor strife, have now been fully or largely corrected, and that the current rate of production is running appreciably under the levels at which consumption and consumer income are being maintained. Lastly, has been some disposition on the part of Congress, under leadership of Vice-President Garner and the Southern leaders in the Senate and House, to break away from the administration yoke.

Weighing existing factors, it might be said that the more important readjustments essential to a reestablishment of advancing business have been effected, and that both markets and business are awaiting some outward impulse stimulating to confidence for recognition of the changed condition as compared with the situation in early 1937. This impulse could come in the form of some important administration defeat at the hands of Congress, possible success of anti-New Deal candidates in the Democratic primaries, or as a result of some economic event, such as a belated spring pick-up in new orders.

Until a favorable impulse to confidence appears, markets will continue irregular, with a downward drift, as has been the case since the panic break ended on October 19th at an extreme low of 115.83 on the Dow-Jones Industrial average. On the basis of technical considerations, we estimate extreme limits of the current break at around 90 on the Dow-Jones Industrial average, minimum limits at around 105/100, with probabilities favoring the last mentioned figures.

While the downside penetration of last week renders the immediate technical outlook unfavorable, we do not feel in view of economic considerations enumerated above, and the depth and duration of the decline since March 1937, that extreme bearishness by investors is warranted under such a development. To the contrary, use of cash for gradual accumulation of selected common stocks over the period of weakness now in progress seems the more advisable investment procedure.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES

NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.
INDUSTRIALS				
138.49 10/29	129.80 11/12	129.98 12/21	134.35 1/11	132.41 2/23
123.98 11/8	122.83 12/13	118.93 12/28	118.49 2/3	106.63 3/26
34.26 11/24	32.64 12/18	32.65 12/21	32.33 1/15	30.52 2/23
31.67 11/6	29.15 11/24	31.30 12/13	28.91 12/28	27.08 2/3
RAILS				
				19.65 3/26
DAILY AVERAGE STOCK TRANSACTIONS				
1,273,000	1,094,000	962,250	665,000	747,000

Okalta's Turner Valley Holdings Reaping Rich Rewards

These Nine Wells now
Drilling on Okalta Lands
Will Pay Okalta Royalties
on Production

Ten per-cent royalty payments
will be received by Okalta if
production is under 500 barrels
per day and 15% if production
is over 500 barrels per day.

East Crest is rigging up
Consolidated Oils
- Inter-city
Sunset No. 2
York Oils No. 1
United Oils No. 5
Brown No. 5 location is made
Frontier
Royal Canadian Oils No. 2

These Three Wells are Being
Drilled by Okalta on
Choice Okalta Property

OKALTA NO. 6
OKALTA NO. 8
OKALTA NO. 7

Okalta number 6 is being drilled with rotary rig and on March 11 was at a depth of 5,200 feet and making fast progress. Okalta number 7, is at approximately 1,200 feet and Okalta number 8 at approximately 900 feet.

These Seven Producing Wells
are Paying Okalta 15% of
Their Revenue

Okalta Oils Limited is now receiving 15% in royalty
payments on the following producing wells, whose
present potential production is given below.

- Spy Hill, estimated at 1,000 bbls. daily.
- Royal Canadian Oils No. 1, 954 bbls. daily.
- Monarch Royalties, 591 bbls. daily.
- Sunset No. 1, 1,721 bbls. daily.
- Brown No. 2, 1,004 bbls. daily.
- Firestone, 705 bbls. daily.
- Brown No. 1, 1,849 bbls. daily.

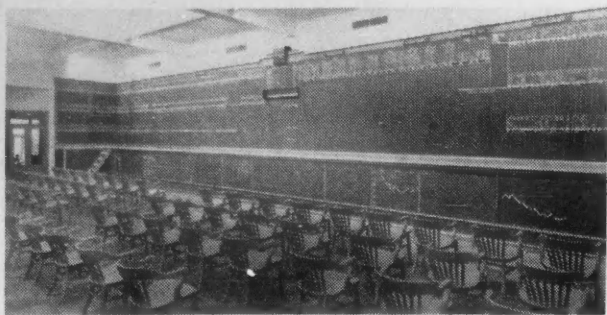
OKALTA continues to play an important part in
the Turner Valley scene, holding oil leases on
6,000 acres with a total of 4,300 acres situated on
the oil-laden West flank. Many other companies
are contracted to drill on Okalta acreage, in addition
to those mentioned above. Okalta Oils Limited
is capitalized at 4,500 preference shares of \$60.00 par
value and 1,800,000 common shares of no par value,
of which 112,650 shares are held by a trustee at the
disposal of the Company. Okalta Oils Limited secured
its Dominion charter in 1926.

OKALTA

OILS LIMITED

W. S. HERRON, President
RENFREW BUILDING,
CALGARY, ALTA.

JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS



Showing one of the most modern Stock-Board Offices in the Dominion. The Calgary Branch of James Richardson and Sons.

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Immediate and close contact with the Turner Valley and other Alberta Oil Fields permits us to give the most up to date information on all developments . . . at a moment's notice.

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Vancouver Stock Exchange.
Winnipeg Stock Exchange.
Winnipeg Grain Exchange.
Canadian Commodity Exchange Inc.

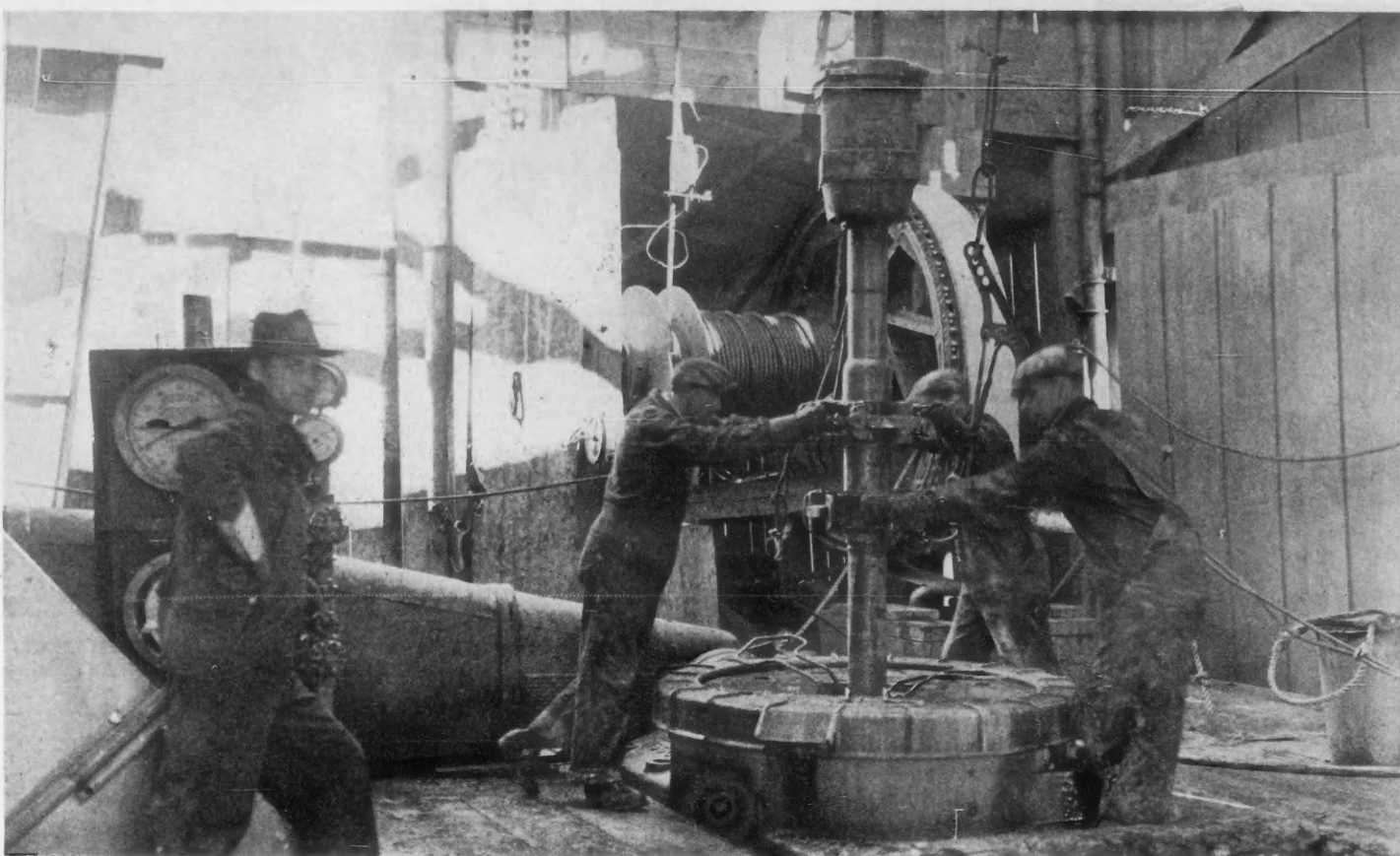
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Accurate information on all listed and unlisted stocks is available from each of our offices. This highly specialized and completely organized department is at your constant service.

Offices
Across
Canada



RICHARDSON



DRILLING OPERATIONS

6 CHANGING THE BIT ON THE ROTARY DRILL. In uncoupling operations the men use huge one hundred-pound wrenches which are suspended by ropes from a platform above to facilitate handling. A smart drilling crew will change bits from a depth of five thousand feet in about four hours, ready to recommence drilling operations.



7 DRILLING OPERATIONS, SHOWING ROTARY TABLE AND DRILL TURNING. Most of drill stem weight is supported by cable, regulated by driller according to his needs.



8 CONNECTING MUD LINE WITH DRILL STEM. Mud is forced down drill stem under pressure, goes through bit, circulates up on outside of stem carrying with it drill cuttings, keeps walls of hole from caving. Drillings enable "mud" engineers to determine stratum drill is cutting from time to time, are of importance to geologist.

6,500 Feet of Log Shows National Pete No. 2 Running True to Form - - - And Once Again A Well Under the Direction of Robert Wilkinson Is

Playing a Pioneer Role in a New Area of Turner-Valley!

In the Last Six Years Sterling, Century, Carleton, and National Pete No. 1 Have Each Proved Up New Oil-Producing Areas - - And Now Comes National Pete No. 2 To Test The Far South End of The Field!

Board of Directors
National Petroleum
Corp. Ltd.
President and
Managing Director,
Robert Wilkinson
Secretary,
W. G. Ledingham;
George Harris,
Wm. Anderson,
Walter Hastings

First Came Sterling Royalties on a site selected by Robert Wilkinson in 1932 and drilled to completion in 1933, despite existing economic conditions and a complete lack of public interest in Turner Valley's possibilities. Sterling Royalties came in on December 6, 1933, with 400 barrels of oil daily, to revive interest in the field, and usher in a new era of development.

Second came Century Royalties, drilled by Robert Wilkinson to the limestone contact at a depth of 5,860 feet, in the face of geological reports which said the lime could not be reached under a much greater depth. Century Royalties was the first well to prove the presence of crude oil of heavy gravity on the west flank of the southern extension of Turner Valley, producing 240 barrels daily, again renewing interest in the field's possibilities.

Third came Carleton Royalties, drilled far to the south of the early producers, where "they said it couldn't be done". Carleton Royalties came in on December 2, 1934, with a daily production of 140 barrels of oil.

Fourth came National Pete No. 1, drilled to the west of the then proven section of Turner Valley. The record of National Pete No. 1 in blowing in on December 9, 1937, with a flush production of 1,800 barrels of heavy crude oil per day, and a daily potential at the present time of 1,051 barrels is now history.

and Now comes National Pete No. 2, drilled in complete disregard for all accepted geological records, and already down more than 6,500 feet towards the producing horizon with its log justifying Wilkinson's judgment and showing depths and formations similar to those of the producing wells far to the north.

That is the success story of the oil ventures guided by Mr. Wilkinson to date . . . no wonder National Pete looks into the future with confidence.



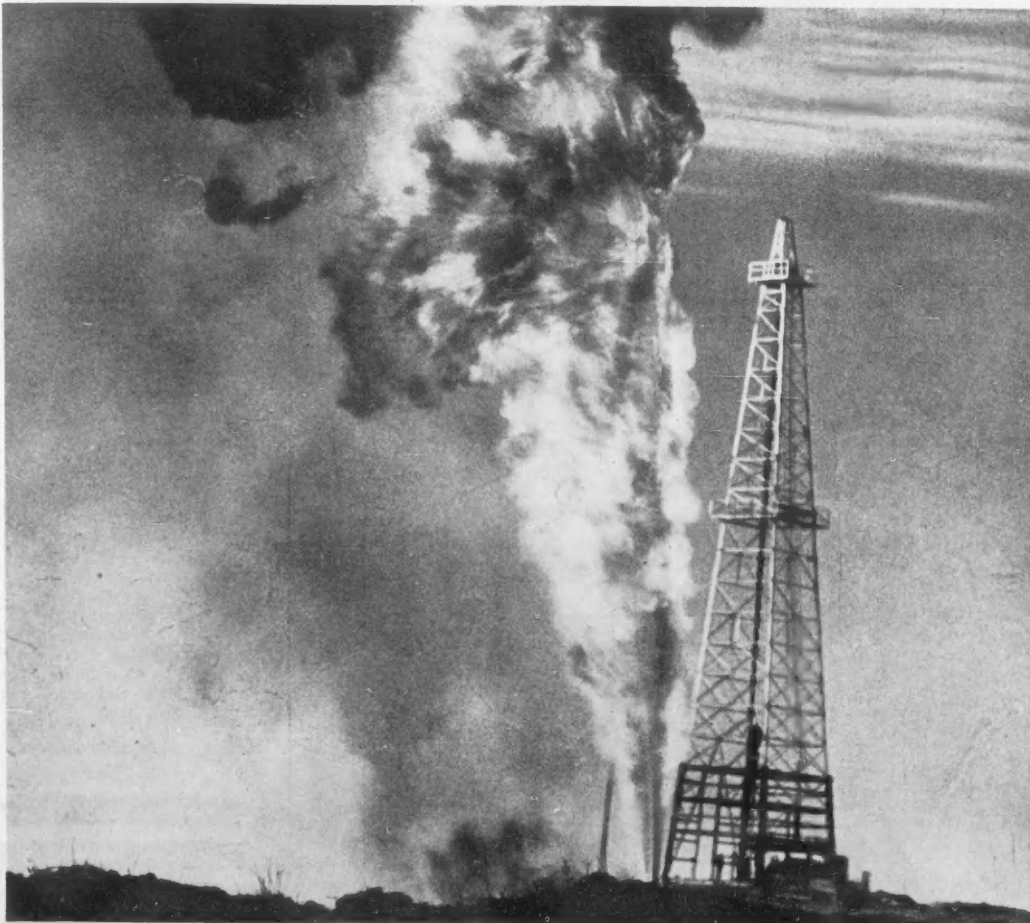
Robert
Wilkinson

Dated March 12, 1938

**NATIONAL PETROLEUM CORPORATION
LIMITED**
305 FOOTHILLS BLDG. CALGARY, ALBERTA



9 CEMENTING CASING IN WELL. After the well has been drilled about 7,000 feet, it reaches lime, or producing horizon. Casing is then run full depth and over 1,000 bags of cement are forced to bottom of hole and up around casing. This operation prevents water or other materials getting into oil, holds casing in place. Where great oil or gas pressure is encountered casing may be blown out.



10 WELL BLOWING IN. The most thrilling and satisfying scene on an oil field. Oil, mud and gas rush up from the bowels of the earth, shoot four or five hundred feet into air, are ignited to remove fire hazard which would result from oil lying near derrick. Well is let flow wide open for several hours to clean rock pores, remove mud, is put on separator, runs into tanks 500 feet away.

POPULATION AND PROSPERITY

(Continued from Page 17)

present streamlined fashions in family size is enough to ensure that time the beginning of a really spectacular decline in the number of future citizens, unless by some miraculous twist in the current of human affairs a family of four or more children becomes again economically possible and socially admirable.

"... There is now and for at least 50 years to come there will be a steadily increasing number of old people ripe for the scythe of the reaper. The death-rate curve is now swinging upward, while the birth-rate curve continues its downward arc. When the two meet and cross, our total population will begin its long decline. If present trends continue, that event will take place some time in the decade of the 1940's."

And Mr. Clarke goes on to point out that the story of business enterprise in America has always been of "a swelling flood of goods." And that the profits resulting have been reinvested in still more means of production and "in a million new machines to save labor, cut costs, produce more goods, and secrete more profits to be again invested in profitable undertakings to satisfy the needs of a nation growing by multiplied millions in each decade."

But how, he asks, can the United States go on erecting more skyscrapers in which to transact the business of a shrinking population, lay more rails on which to convey a smaller tonnage of goods to fewer people, plan more dwellings in which to house fewer and smaller families?

IT WOULD be comforting if we in Canada could consider Mr. Clarke's alarming picture as being that of his own country and not of ours. But can we? Since the War we have not been able to boast of much more favorable population figures than those of the United States. It is a fact that our population trend has marched downward with that of the United States, almost step by step. Partly because, on top of the same influences which have lowered the American ratio of population increase, we have had the additional influence of the very serious emigration of our nationals to the United States. It is true that this emigration problem has not been a serious one since the beginning of the 1929 depression, but there are still more Canadians taking out American papers than *vice versa*.

Compared with the United States, Canada is a young country and, in the course of nature, we should be forging ahead much faster than the republic. For one short decade we were, but the figures in the following tables are not encouraging:

UNITED STATES

Census of	Population	% of Increase in Decade
1880.....	50,155,783	26.
1890.....	62,947,714	25.5
1900.....	75,994,575	20.7
1910.....	91,972,266	21.
1920.....	105,710,620	14.9
1930.....	122,775,046	16.1

CANADA

Census of Population	(% of Increase, Prov. of Quebec)	% of Increase
1881 4,324,810	17.2	14.1
1891 4,833,239	11.7	9.5
1901 5,371,315	11.1	10.7
1911 7,206,643	34.2	21.6
1921 8,787,949	21.9	17.7
1931 10,376,786	18.1	21.7

A study of these tables is very illuminative. First, we see that the percentage increase in the population of the United States has been progressively declining ever since 1890. That is natural in a country which, by 1890, had found room for sixty-three millions, having increased from seventeen millions in the half-century preceding. In Canada, on the contrary, the percentage sharply increased in what the Canada Year Book refers to as our *decas mirabilis*—the first decade of this century. Then came the War and the ruin of all our hopes. Unquestionably the census of 1941 will show a much worse falling-off in the increase ratio.

THE figures show that the population of the United States increased 144 per cent. in the period 1880 to 1930 while that of Canada increased by 142 per cent. in practically the same period. It is significant that the United States, in what might be termed their "*decas mirabilis*"—1921 to 1931—increased their ratio from 14.9 to 16.1. In the same period Canada's ratio continued to fall—from 21.9 to 18.1. This clearly reflects the emigration from Canada to the land of easy money in the first eight years of that extraordinary period.

Quebec's population increase ratio has been shown separately, (although Quebec's figures are also, of course, included in the national figures), because the influences of birth-control and labor-saving machinery are not so present in that province and the results, in people, are startlingly apparent. At the present rate, in another hundred years, Canada will be predominantly a French-speaking country.

Later figures are obtainable in the field of vital statistics and we learn that in 1934 the Canadian birth-rate was 20.3 per 1,000, while that of the United States was 17.1. This looks like a very favorable comparison for Canada but again we must look to the French-speaking province, which came up with a figure of 24.6 per 1,000 as compared with 17.2 for Ontario. The similarity between Ontario's figure and that of the United States is remarkable.

We cannot dismiss Mr. Clarke's arguments on the grounds that they are not our pigeon. The present position of the two countries is almost exactly identical. The similar habits of our peoples (again excepting Quebec) extend to the practice of birth-control, the borders are equally closed (although, immigration to both countries having practically stopped, the effect of the closing is negligible), and jobs are equally hard to get. The degree to which labor-saving machinery is responsible for

this job condition is of academic interest only. The facts are that the condition is here, and that the labor-saving machinery is here. And the high cost of living and high taxation are here. And so our population percentage in Canada, represented by infants under one year of age, has shrunk from 2.57 in 1911 to 1.95 in 1931. People no longer produce jobs

—jobs produce people. An increase in labor-saving methods in Canada will further reduce jobs. So will an increase in taxation. And while jobs are decreasing we cannot expect either immigrants or babies to arrive.

SOME people ("Canada for the Canadians") appear to be satisfied with the situation. At least they do

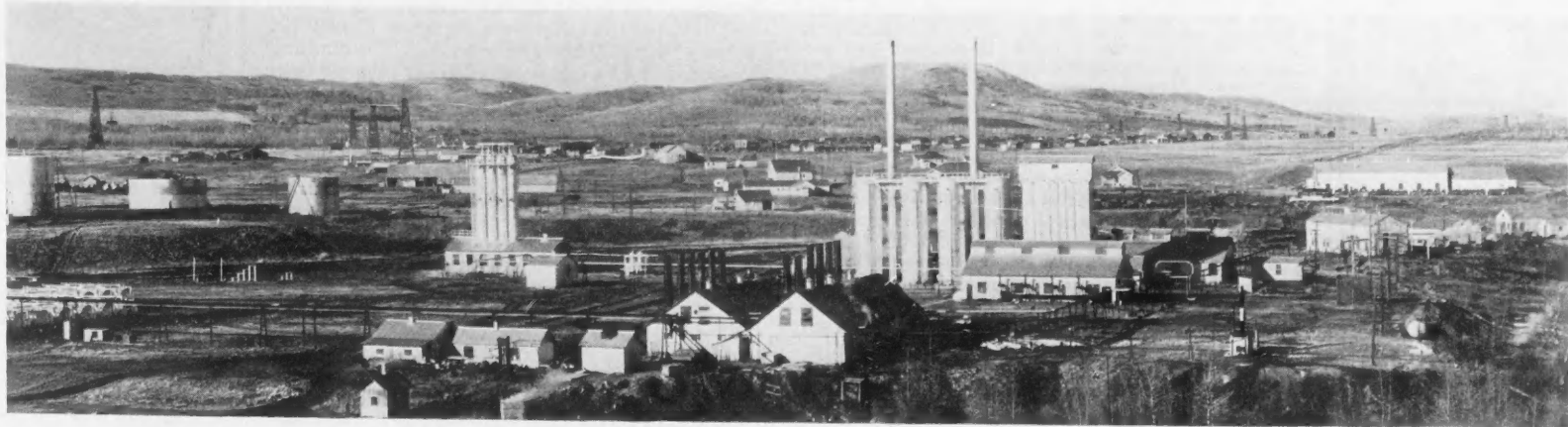
not want more people. They have not seen, as yet, the handwriting on the wall. They see a population which, it is true, is still increasing, and they do not see that the increase is more apparent than real. They do not see that the great Canadian West is taking on the air of Prince Edward Island and that only in Quebec are we ensuring a continuance of our present population.

Since 1929 we have preferred to consider this dangerous state of affairs as temporary. We have tried to believe that we are merely mark-

ing time, and that with a revival of international trade and an increased demand for our wheat, lumber and minerals we shall start our onward march again. It is a dangerous assumption on which to base our national policy. It overlooks the fact that we are now largely an industrialized country—and that all other countries are also becoming industrialized. People who look forward to a great improvement in international trade overlook this fact of universal industrialization. They do not see that the conditions of the nine-

teenth century can never return because never again will the world be neatly divided into two brackets, raw products producers and producers of manufactured goods. (At least not in our time or in the time of our children). All countries, since the War, have been forced to become processors of their own raw products—where necessary, as in Germany, inventing substitutes for such raw products as they are incapable of producing themselves. In Canada the hope of a new era of trade with the

(Continued on Page 30)



Stimulants to Turner Valley Development

October, 1924—Royalite No. 4 proves commercial possibilities of the Turner Valley field.

November, 1925—The Royalite pipeline to Calgary solves problem of transporting naphtha to the market.

June, 1936—Crude oil discovered in the south end of Turner Valley. Plans approved for expansion of the Royalite pipeline system to afford producers a ready access to the available market.

July, 1937—Royalite pipeline capacity doubled to 10,000 barrels daily.

July, 1937—Plans approved for further increase in Royalite pipeline capacity. Negotiations entered into with railways for reduced freight rates to Saskatchewan so as to permit supplying the Saskatchewan and Manitoba markets with products made from Turner Valley crude oil.

August, 1937—Crude oil freight rates to Saskatchewan reduced. Imperial Oil Limited discontinues commitments for foreign crude at its Prairie refineries.

November, 1937—Plans approved for expenditure of \$850,000 at Imperial Oil's Calgary and Regina Refineries to permit the maximum use of Turner Valley crude oil, thus affording Turner Valley the largest economically available market.

January, 1938—Further increase in capacity of Royalite pipeline to 24,000 barrels daily approved so as to afford full facilities for handling peak loads to serve the entire Prairie market.

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President

J. H. McLeod

Vice-Presidents

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Secretary-Treasurer

T. E. Burns

Expenditures of the Royalite Oil Company Limited on its Turner Valley pipeline system during 1937 and 1938 will aggregate \$810,000.

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Dividend Notices

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Fifty-seventh Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, for the election of Directors to take the places of the retiring Directors and for the transaction of business generally, will be held on Wednesday, the fourth day of May next, at the principal office of the Company, at Montreal, at twelve o'clock noon, day-light saving time.

The Ordinary Stock Transfer Books will be closed in Montreal, New York and London at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, the twelfth day of April. The Preference Stock Books will be closed in London at the same time.

All books will be re-opened on Thursday, the fifth day of May.

By order of the Board,
F. BRAMLEY,
Secretary.

Montreal, March 14, 1938.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 205

Notice is hereby given that a dividend on the paid up capital stock of this Bank of one and one-third per cent for the two months ending 30th April, 1938, (being at the unchanged rate of eight per cent per annum) has been declared payable in Canadian funds at the Bank and its branches.

This dividend will be paid on and after 2nd May next to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st March, 1938. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
A. E. ARSCOTT,
General Manager.

Toronto, 18th March, 1938.

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

BERNARD K. SANDWELL, Editor
N. McHARDY, Advertising Manager

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J. E. Foy - Circulation Manager

Vol. 53, No. 22 Whole No. 2350

REBAIR GOLD MINES

Rebair Gold Mines, successor to Rebair Gold Syndicate, is reported to have completed satisfactory financial arrangements with United States interests, which will bring \$140,000 to the company's treasury. A shaft now at around 100 feet is to be extended to 500 feet and levels opened, and additional diamond-drilling undertaken on the north end of the property.

GOLD & DRROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.

FORD OF CANADA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I may be stubborn and flying in the face of the experts' advice but I still believe that the recent market declines have brought a very fine opportunity to buy stocks—providing they are those of companies which are basically sound. I am thinking in particular of Ford of Canada; I think it is a good buy at current levels and I say this in the knowledge that it is generally admitted that this won't be as good a year in the motor industry as last. I still think that Ford can maintain good earnings and pay its dividend. What do you think? Thanks for your comment.

—K. P. T., London, Ont.

I think you are right. Not only do I agree with you that the successive market declines have brought about some splendid buying opportunities in the higher-grade securities, but I think you have made an excellent selection in Ford of Canada. Having regard to the excellent margin of earnings over the \$1 dividend in recent years I would consider the distribution to be safe, even anticipating a drop in income, and the yield of 6.6 per cent. at current levels of 15 is definitely attractive. It should be kept in mind, on the favorable side that a very large proportion of Ford of Canada's income comes from its overseas subsidiaries and there is no reason to assume that the 1938 business "recession" on this continent will be experienced in these large and growing markets. In this connection the recently issued report of the company for 1937 is very interesting.

Last year Ford of Canada's gross operating income rose to \$46,212,458 as against \$37,465,682 in the previous year and net was \$3,773,043 as against \$3,358,470. Higher costs of materials and labor encountered last year account for the proportionately smaller increase in net together with incidental expenses consequent upon the program of plant expansion. Net per share last year was \$2.27 as against \$2.02 in 1936; \$1.17 in 1935; \$1.13 in 1934; a deficit of 37 cents in 1933; a deficit of \$3.14 in 1932; a deficit of 83 cents in 1931 and earnings of \$1.90 in 1930. The current \$1 dividend has been in effect for the past two years; previously distribution was irregular. As might be expected from an organization of the calibre of Ford of Canada, the financial position is very strong. The last report shows total current assets of \$23,636,697, including cash and bonds of \$10,287,477, against total current liabilities of \$6,385,287. Net working capital stands at \$17,251,410 and the value of net current assets per share works out to \$10.39, a figure which provides an interesting comparison with current market prices for the stock. While net working capital is down as against the figure of the previous year this is accounted for by large expenditures on plant expansion, fixed assets now standing at \$32,935,179 (against which depreciation reserve is \$21,215,992) as compared with \$27,962,150 a year earlier. Earned surplus at the close of 1937 stood at \$20,939,891.

In connection with the outlook, it must be emphasized that last year operations in Canada provided a net profit of \$672,205 whereas dividends from overseas subsidiaries accounted for no less than \$3,429,489. It seems obvious, therefore, that the prospective investor must look far beyond the 1938 Canadian business prospects and as I have pointed out, there is no reason to suppose that the overseas business should not continue at high levels. As a matter of fact, despite the somewhat inauspicious start this year in the North American market, the final figures may finally prove to be far from discouraging. And to sum up, I remain convinced that Ford of Canada should be easily able to maintain the present moderate rate of distribution on its junior securities.

CANADIAN DREDGE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I own some of the common stock of the Canadian Dredge & Dock Company which I observe has sold down to 25 and I wondered if there was anything the matter or whether this was just a reflection of generally upset conditions. I know they have published their report for last year but I am never able to do more than read the figures in documents like these. I would therefore be deeply grateful if you would tell me if this is a reasonably safe stock to hang on to.

—K. B. L., Winnipeg, Man.

I think that it is. Canadian Dredge had a reasonably successful year in 1937, its financial position is satisfactory and it seems assured of sufficient work for a good many years ahead to maintain satisfactory earnings. To be sure the company's record in the past has been somewhat erratic but this is to be expected from the nature of its operations. In lean years governments are less inclined to engage in anything but essential expenditures on harbor improvements but more recently a certain degree of stability of outlook has been achieved, due to the efforts of the Minister of Transport. I understand that Canadian Dredge is to share in the continuance of dredging operations in the St. Lawrence which have now been arranged on a more regular basis and this should prove of real benefit in anticipating income.

While there does not appear to be any immediate move on foot to revive the famed St. Lawrence deepening project, for years a matter of negotiation between the governments of Canada and the United States, nevertheless the recent action of the U.S. government in the matter of power export has brought the general scheme once more to public attention. Despite vigorous local opposition in Ontario I am convinced that this project will eventually be proceeded with—it is greatly favored by the current U.S. administration—and actual adoption would usher in a period of great prosperity for companies such as Canadian Dredge.

Last year the company reported operating profit of \$346,750 for the year ended December 31, as against \$206,626 in the 11 months ended December 31, 1936. Net, however, due chiefly to a transfer from reserve for work in progress in 1936 which was not made this year, was \$192,275 in 1937 as against \$201,016 in 1936, or the equivalent of \$2.03 cents per share as against \$2.12 in the previous year. In the previous fiscal period earnings had been \$5.01 per share; in 1935, 76 cents; in 1934, 61 cents; in 1933, \$3.54; in 1932, \$1.60; in 1931, \$3.74 and in 1930, \$4.13. In recent years the dividend distribution had been at the rate of two regular semi-annual dividends

of \$1 together with an extra of \$1. The extra has now been discontinued, in accordance with earnings, yet at a price of 25 (as compared with a high of 35 this year) the yield is 8 per cent. on the basis of the regular rate. The company's financial position is satisfactory, the last report showing total current assets of \$937,636, including cash of \$177,520 and government bonds of \$133,069, against total current liabilities of \$57,164. Net working capital at \$880,472 compares with \$811,656 a year earlier. The company has outstanding 94,775 shares of no par value common stock.

I can see no reason in view of the figures and the prospects why any holder should dispose of his stock at current levels. While last year's report does not compare favorably with some of the more prosperous years of the past, I think it should be well within the company's competence to maintain the current regular rate of distribution. I would anticipate, as well, some strengthening of the stock, if and when the general market trend turns upward.

SAN ANTONIO

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Some time ago I purchased several hundred shares of San Antonio Gold Mines Limited at \$1.60 per share. Would you advise me to sell this stock or do you think it will reach this price again?

—S. H., Kitchener, Ont.

All mining stocks have recently experienced a severe setback due to nervousness over the international situation and San Antonio Gold Mines was no exception. While I cannot predict what the market will do, I would be inclined to retain the shares and would certainly expect the stock to again sell at the price you paid.

The picture minewise continues to improve and the three new levels at 1,200, 1,350 and 1,500 feet, are reported to be opening up at least equal to any in the mine and with every likelihood of becoming the best. Ore reserves are the largest in its history and mill heads are running better than last year's average. Mill tonnage which is now close to 325 tons daily is up to capacity and will be continued at this rate until further development work is completed at the lower levels.

Production last year established a new record and earnings, after deduction of mining and milling costs, were above those of 1936. Operating profits were slightly lower as cost of sinking the No. 2 winze was charged to the year's operations. After all costs and write-offs net profits equalled 14.15 cents per share as compared with 15.10 cents per share in the previous year. Working capital was increased from \$393,141 to \$428,221. Dividends of 14 cents per share were paid. Mining and milling costs showed a slight reduction at \$4.60 per ton. Positive ore reserves at the end of December totalled 256,516 tons as against 197,836 at the end of 1936.

At the annual meeting held at Winnipeg last week, J. D. Perrin, president, stated it would be the policy of the company to maintain its excellent liquid position in view of the uncertain outlook and that all disbursements would be made with extreme caution. As a hedge against possible inflation the directors are on the lookout for a base metal property.

B.C. MINES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I read with interest Mr. Hague's article in the March 12 issue, "B.C. Mining Progress in 1937." I have seen statements dealing with mining progress in the Nelson area, such mines as Sheep Creek, Kootenay Belle, Gold Belt, Bayonne and Durango being specially mentioned. Apart from information I get from your excellent columns and elsewhere, I know nothing about these concerns and should be obliged if you would let me know if the purchase of stock in one or more of the mines mentioned might prove worthwhile.

—C. H., Regina, Sask.

The mines you enquire about all appear to have some speculative merit. Production at Sheep Creek Gold Mines which was at the rate of about \$85,000 monthly during the latter half of 1937, was lower in January and February, due to the handling of a larger proportion of development ore. The company has improved its financial position and after paying the January dividend was said to have about \$225,000 in the treasury. The successful development of the Hideaway vein at several levels has brightened the ore picture and a further increase in reserves is anticipated before the fiscal year ends May 31. The dividend rate was increased to 3 cents last summer and the current payment will contain an extra of 1 cent.

Kootenay Belle Gold Mines earned profits at the rate of about 20 cents a share last year. The company's financial position is steadily growing and an initial dividend of five cents per share, payable April 22 to shareholders of record April 15, has been declared. No set dividend policy will be determined, however, until development of the fourth level is further advanced. A continuation of satisfactory developments on the fourth level, which is 300 feet below the third, is expected to assure the mine of at least five years' life. In the fiscal year ended February 28 last production exceeded \$585,000.

Development of the Gold Belt Mining Company's property is at an interesting stage. Promising results are being met with on the new 2,100-foot level and if further work here lives up to expectations it

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

IN PRESENTING this issue featuring Western Oil, the editors of SATURDAY NIGHT gratefully acknowledge the generous assistance given by everybody connected with the Western developments with whom SATURDAY NIGHT came in contact. We would especially thank Hon. N. E. Tanner, Alberta's Minister of Lands and Mines; C. W. Dingman, Alberta's Director of Petroleum and Natural Gas; J. Grant Spratt, District Engineer of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Division, Alberta; F. C. C. Lynch, Chief of the Dominion Bureau of Geology and Topography; Dr. G. S. Hume, of the latter Bureau; W. S. Campbell, President of the Petroleum Producers' Association; F. G. Lawson, of Moss Lawson & Co., Vice-President of the Toronto Stock Exchange; L. Phillips, of Carmichael & Phillips, Vice-President of the Calgary Stock Exchange; R. V. LeSueur, Vice-President of Imperial Oil Ltd.; S. J. Coultis and J. H. McLeod, of Royalite Oil Co. Ltd.; F. P. Byrne, R. A. Brown, W. S. Herron, Dr. W. E. Spankie, Robert Wilkinson, Maynard J. Davies, R. J. Clancey, Walter F. Thorn, C. F. Joyce, D. J. Young.

PICTURES

In acknowledging pictures, SATURDAY NIGHT wishes particularly to thank those outstanding interpreters of the Western oil scene, photographers H. Pollard, of Calgary, and R. C. Lane, of Lane's Studio, High River, Alberta, to both of whom SATURDAY NIGHT is indebted for their co-operation in producing this issue.

The following list, page by page, indicates the source from which each picture was obtained. Where one page is indebted to several sources, credit is given picture by picture (from left to right, and from top to bottom), and line by line (with each line separated by a dash).

Page 17: H. Pollard, High River, Alta.

Page 18: Log maps by F. P. Lloyd, Toronto, from originals obtained from Geological Survey, Canada, and the Alberta Government.

Page 19: Lane, High River, Alta.—H. Pollard, Calgary, Geological Survey, Canada, Ottawa—H. Pollard, Calgary, Alta. (2)—Lane, High River, Alta. (3) Map by courtesy of the Alberta Government.

Page 20: H. Pollard, Calgary, Alberta—H. Pollard, Calgary, Alta., Lane, High River, Alta.—H. Pollard, Calgary, Alta.—Davies Pete—H. Pollard, Calgary, Alta.

Page 21: H. Pollard, Calgary, Alta.

Page 22: Pollard, Calgary, Alta.—Davies Pete: Lane, High River, Alta.—H. Pollard, Calgary, Alta.—Lane, High River, Alta.

Page 25: Geological Survey, Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

Page 28: Map by F. P. Lloyd from original obtained from Alberta Government.—Chart, Geological Survey, Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

Page 29: H. Pollard, Calgary, Alta.—Geological Survey, Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

Page 31: Geological Survey, Canada, Ottawa, Ont.



F. B. DALGLEISH, Chief Agent for Canada of the Federal Hardware & Implement Mutuals. The reports for 1937 of the three companies in this group show a strong financial position, as follows: Hardware Mutual—assets, \$7,862,341; surplus, \$2,685,682; Hardware Dealers Mutual—assets, \$7,253,217; surplus, \$3,009,468; Mine-Implement Mutual—assets, \$6,307,500; surplus, \$1,741,447. Dividends paid to policyholders by the group since organization total \$66,340,847.

GOLD & DROSS

is likely a mill of 100 or 150 tons daily capacity will be erected this spring.

Bayonne Consolidated Mines, controlled by Grull-Wihksne Gold Mines, commenced milling in November, 1936. In the year ending October 31, 1937, production was \$294,776 and operating costs \$235,276. In February this year production which included the first day of March was \$36,630 and compared with \$36,335 in January. The downward continuation of the rich ore opened at the third level has so far been opened for a length of 100 feet on the fourth level. A diamond drilling campaign is proceeding to explore for parallel veins.

In January, the first month of mill operation at Durango Gold Mines, subsidiary of Dentonia Mines, net value of production was just over \$19,000 from 17 days' running. Ore treated averaged 0.42 oz. gold, 2.9 oz. silver, 6.9% lead and 7% zinc. Net smelter returns for February, exclusive of zinc concentrates which are being stored for better prices, were \$33,059. The mill averaged 85 tons daily and two new flotation cells are to be installed shortly to permit the handling of 100 tons daily.

POTPOURRI

T. D. Verdun, Que. I can see no reason for disposing of your GREAT LAKES POWER stock in the record of the company itself. The substantial improvement in operations experienced by the company in recent years was continued in 1937, with operating revenues showing a gain of \$67,834 or 8.03 per cent. to \$913,119. After all charges, earnings on the 7% preferred were \$36.53 a share as compared with \$28.96 a year ago and \$17.56 in 1935 while there remained a balance for the common stock of \$7.38 a share against \$5.49 in 1936. No dividends on the common shares were paid during the year, surplus cash earnings being utilized to carry out the large construction program. Thus avoiding the sale of additional securities to raise funds. Fixed assets indicated an addition during the year of \$354,813, despite which net working capital increased from \$99,175 to \$113,747. The company is now supplying power to 10 gold mines, to the only iron mine in the Dominion which is now in course of development and to Algoma Steel Corp., and Abitibi Power and Paper Co. During 1937, 259,640,821 kw.h. of electricity were sold as compared with 244,465,473 in 1936 and 171,088,000 in 1935. Construction work has been started on a new 10,000 h.p. station on a site eleven miles from the company's Montreal River station constructed in 1936.

W. C. V., Moncton, N.B. For general information on Turner Valley, see the many special features in this issue. As regards ROYALITE OIL, that company's net earnings in 1937 were sufficient to meet dividends and bonuses paid for the first time in any one year since 1931. Net for 1937, on the total shares outstanding at the end of the period, amounted to \$1.59 per share or 9 cents more than payments, where earnings were 36 cents behind in 1936, 44 cents in 1935, 7 cents in 1934, 21 cents in 1933 and \$1.34 in 1932. In 1931, 51.5 cents was earned against payment of 50 cents. Despite these distributions in excess of earnings in recent years, the company has maintained an excellent liquid position with net working capital at the end of 1937 amounting to \$2,470,148, and ratio of current assets to current liabilities better than five to one. Current assets at December 31 last included cash of \$47,091 and Dominion of Canada bonds with a market value of \$2,133,055.

C. L. N., Brantford, Ont. Net available for dividends of \$66,455, or 2.2c a share, was shown in the 1937 annual report of INTERNATIONAL COAL & COKE CO., LIMITED, compared with \$72,427, or 2.4c a share, in 1936. Dividends in 1937 were 3c a share. Operating profits were down from \$172,601 to \$145,851. Including bond investments of \$509,923 (market value \$529,763), and cash of \$132,396, net working capital was \$680,459 against \$711,822 in 1936. Capital expenditures raised fixed assets by over \$55,000. The company, which is closely associated with Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company (which owns a substantial number of the shares), has extensive coal lands and coke ovens in Alberta. It supplies "Smelters" with coke and has a contract with C.P.R. for part of its coal requirements.

S. G. G., Halifax, N.S. WINDSOR HOTEL was forced to suspend interest, as you probably know, on the refunding bonds on June 1, 1935, and on the first mortgage bonds on July 1, 1935, and the company is just now approaching a point where its ability to resume payment of interest on a reduced scale can be foreseen. From a low point of \$83,257 in 1933, operating profit recovered to \$133,777 in 1936, and \$127,317 in 1937, though these results were still much below the 1929 figure of \$681,180, and, after depreciation of \$100,000, far short of existing interest requirements of approximately \$130,000 on the first mortgage bonds and \$60,000 on the refunding issue. The lower income figure in 1937 is accounted for by the fact that the company increased its modernization and renewal expenditures which are enabling the establishment of more remunerative rates necessary to the profitable operation

of a high-class hotel. More of these expenditures are considered necessary to protect the earning power of the assets and provision therefore will have to be made in the plan of reorganization now being worked out, a plan which will, presumably, capitalize interest arrears and reduce the rate of future payments by demanding fairly drastic concessions from the shareholders. The extent to which the increased earning power will be realized is dependent, of course, upon the general level of prosperity, particularly as affecting the number of tourists with sufficient purchasing power to buy de luxe accommodation. On this score, an important subsidiary factor is the question of road improvements in the province of Quebec, bad roads having been named as the principal reason why the increase in cars entering the province in 1937 compared with 1936 was restricted to 5 per cent., while Ontario and the Maritimes showed gains of 11 per cent. and 18 per cent., respectively. Also bearing significantly on the course of earnings will be the trend of taxation, commodity costs and wage rates. Establishment of minimum wages and maximum hours has already raised labor costs substantially. One further consideration affecting the company's position, which will be materially improved on paper by capitalization of interest arrears, will be the trend of security prices. Depreciation of investment crippled the working capital position during the depression and at the end of 1937 the portfolio had a market value of \$186,722, against a book value of \$452,434.

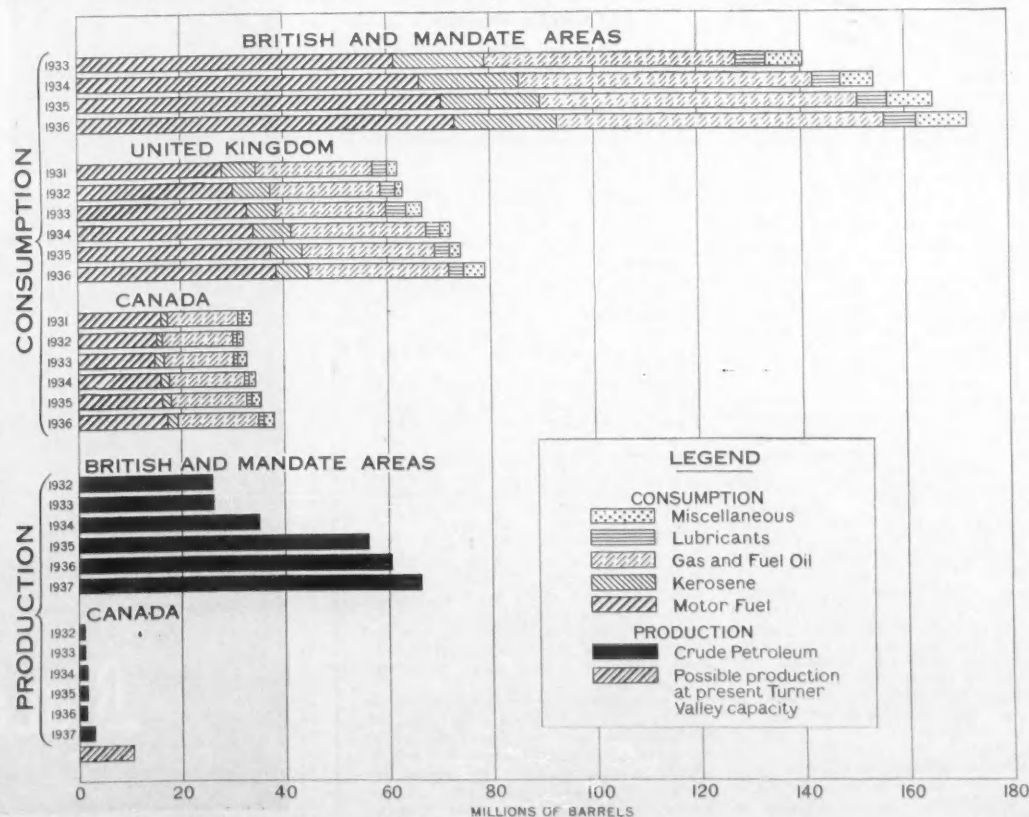
S. L. G., Chester, N.S. The outlook for SHERRITT GORDON is dependent on the copper market and earnings will be appreciably affected by any upturn in the price of the metal. I understand a small profit is being made at the present time but this is not particularly impressive, as the market price for the shares would indicate. Dividends would appear to be some distance in the future. The company recently stepped up copper production and ore tonnage without any increase in costs or equipment. The smaller metal mines are continuing operations in the hope of a turn for the better and there is a possibility that copper prices will rise this year.

H. O. C., Caledonia, Ont. At the present time it is practically impossible to judge the position of ABITIBI PULP & PAPER against preferred stocks with any degree of accuracy. As you probably know, Abitibi has been in receivership and bankruptcy since September, 1932. As at December 31st, 1937, the arrears of dividends on the company's 7% first preferred amounted to \$43,751; on the 6% preferred, \$39,000. A scheme of reorganization was advanced a few months ago which received the approval of bondholders as well as large groups of the shareholders. This plan was dismissed by the court which heard the case early in January, 1938. For the year ended December 31, 1937, earnings, before bond interest, depreciation or taxes were shown at \$4,662,849, as compared with \$2,146,908 in 1936. This was at the old price of \$42.50 per ton for newsprint. The company should, of course, do better under the new price of \$50 per ton for newsprint in 1938. Just how much better it will do is dependent upon the duration and seriousness of the current business recession in the United States which is restricting the market for Canadian newsprint. Then, too, companies have laid up large inventories of newsprint in anticipation of the price increase for 1938, and it is likely that company earnings will show a decline over the first few months of the current year. So you see the outlook for all Abitibi securities is, at the present time, obscured by a great many "ifs". Certainly I think that the taking of this company out of receivership would be a boon for the newsprint industry as a whole, and I think that in the near future you will see further determined steps taken to alleviate matters as they now stand. Whether or not your stock will show an appreciation above present price levels depends, in large measure, of course, upon the settlement ultimately arrived at.

S. J. E., Hamilton, Ont. CADILLAC EXPLORATION COMPANY disposed of part of its property to CENTRAL CADILLAC GOLD MINES for 950,000 shares which are pooled, and I have no information as to when they will be distributed. Favorable results are reported from development work on the Central Cadillac property where considerable drifting has been completed on two levels, but I don't think consideration has been given as yet to construction of a mill. The management of the company is in the hands of Montreal interests. With regards to finances, at last report some 832,413 shares were under option at prices ranging from 25 to 40 cents. The agreement expiring in August, 1939. A total of 2,167,587 shares had been issued in December, including 1,025,000 shares held in pool, leaving 840,413 shares in the treasury.

W. R. L., Barrie, Ont. While there has been some improvement in financial position of ENAMEL & HEATING PRODUCTS, LIMITED, in the past couple of years, there was still an excess of current liabilities over current assets at the end of 1937. This amounted to \$80,817, being down from \$134,310 in 1936 and \$144,129 in 1935. The bulk of current assets at the end of 1937 consisted of inventories of \$319,334, up from \$277,158 in 1936. N. A. Hesler, president, in his report to shareholders, states that the increase was due to heavy purchases during the early part of 1937 in anticipation of a shortage of raw material for the company's Fall requirements, as well as a slight falling off in sales towards the end of the period. No inventory losses, however, were anticipated in this connection during the current year. Among current liabilities, current bank loans are down from \$287,750 to \$275,750. Special bank loans are unchanged at \$112,250.

OIL PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE



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Quarterly Review of Canadian Business

A summary of Canadian Business for the first quarter of 1938, together with a chart showing newsprint production. Write for a copy.

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Announcement

REBAIR GOLD MINES LIMITED

(NO PERSONAL LIABILITY)

Capitalization.....3,000,000 shares Par Value \$1.00 each
 Issued to Vendors (in escrow).....400,000 shares
 Sold for cash.....595,500 shares
 In Treasury.....2,004,500 shares

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PROPERTY—The Company owns 600 acres in the Rainy River Mining District.

DEVELOPMENT—The vein structure has been indicated for a distance of over 1,100 feet, a series of Diamond Drill holes has indicated the gold bearing zone to depth, a modern two-compartment shaft is being sunk, the objective being 500 feet.

REPORTS—Complete reports, compiled by the Company's consulting engineer, C. H. Miles, M.E., are on file at the head office of the company and may be inspected by those interested.

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PER \$1,000

ANNUAL COMPOUND BONUS

addition to the Sum Assured with corresponding Cash Dividends. In 1937 this yielded for the year to many of the older Members over

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PER \$1,000

on the original Sum Assured

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J. H. BRUCK, Branch Manager, 107 and 110 Blackburn Bldg., 85 Sparks St., OTTAWA
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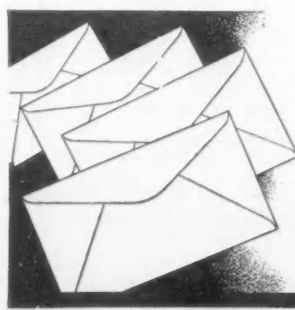
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Concerning Insurance

SAFE DRIVER REWARD

New Plan Adopted in U. S. by Bureau Companies to Encourage Safe Driving by Insured Motorists

BY GEORGE GILBERT

AUTOMOBILE public liability and property damage insurance is no longer a problem limited to the insurance companies and their agents, in view of the existence of financial responsibility laws for motorists in the Provinces of Canada and in the States of the United States.

As a recognition of the demand of the insuring public for a differential in insurance rates between the safe driver and the one who has accidents, the companies in Canada put into effect some time ago what is known as a "no claims bonus," which provided for a graded discount of 10, 15 or 20 per cent, applicable to the renewal premium, depending upon whether the insured had a no accident record of one, two or three years.

After a trial of several years it was dropped in Canada last year on the ground that the plan broke down in practice, and also failed to bring about the expected reduction in the number and severity of automobile accidents. The prospective application of the discount to the renewal premium, it was found, raised many vexatious problems in connection with determining accurately the past experience of the risk to be written, especially in cases in which more than one company had provided the insurance in the past. It was also productive of many competitive abuses.

It was this difficulty which also finally caused the breakdown of the original prospective merit rating plan adopted in the United States for automobile insurance. But in spite of this failure, the companies belonging to the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters in that country have adopted a new plan, called the Safe Driver Reward Plan, which is now in effect in 28 States.

THIS new plan provides that drivers with a no claim record for twelve months after the plan goes into effect will receive a return of 15 per cent of the amount of the annual premium paid for their automobile public liability and property damage insurance. The reward or bonus will be payable thirty days after the expiration of the policy year, whether the policy is renewed or not.

Under the new plan, the cost of insurance to the policyholder who has a claim will be higher than if a flat rate were fixed for all cars indiscriminately, as the basic rate has been increased by about 5 per cent in order to provide the reward for the safe drivers. Otherwise the basic rates adopted in all territories reflect the most recent experience of the associated companies.

According to an official announcement, the new plan is applicable "to all private passenger automobiles insured for both bodily injury and property damage on the specified car basis at the regular manual rates, provided such automobiles are not subject to the automobile fleet rating plan, or the experience rating plan, or any other rating plan." A further provision prohibits the application of the plan to those for whom certificates of financial responsibility have been filed during the year.

What will debar the insured from receiving the Safe Driver Reward is thus defined: "The payment of a loss prior to the time of the thirty days' review provided, or the existence of a reserve for a loss, or the existence of a pending claim at the time of the thirty days' review for either bodily injury liability or property damage liability, or both, on behalf of any insured under the policy on account of an accident arising out of the ownership, maintenance or use of the private passenger automobile insured under the policy, shall constitute a claim under such policy." Payment for loss expense or immediate medical attention does not affect the reward, however.

BOTH insurance companies and insurance agents will make their contributions towards the reward or bonus for safe driving, as the agents receive a somewhat lower commission on the gross initial premium than that heretofore prevailing, but there is no return commission to be repaid to the company when the 15 per cent reward is paid to the insured.

As has been officially stated, the new commission scales on the basis of the average net final premiums paid by the insured are the equivalent of 24.2 per cent for the general agent, 19.6 per cent for the regional agent, and 17.3 per cent for the local agent. These rates compare with the former commissions of 25 per cent for the general agent, 20 per cent for the regional agent and 18 per cent for the local agent. The commissions payable on the gross initial premiums under the new plan are: 21 per cent for the general agent, 17 per cent for the regional agent and 15 per cent for the local agent.

As was to be expected, the new plan has not met with unanimous approval on the part of either agents or companies. An alternative plan was proposed on behalf of the organized agents, which was practically identical with the "no claim bonus" plan formerly in operation in Canada but which was discarded last year as it broke down in practice in this country.

Some companies have also declined to adopt the new plan and will continue to operate on the same lines as formerly, paying the old commission rates. One prominent company has gone on record to the effect that it considers the Safe Driver Reward plan as definitely contrary to the best interests of its agency organization, and that as it has always been an orthodox general agency company, it could not adopt a plan which it sincerely believed to be directly in

conflict with the best interests of its loyal agents.

It is also announced that in States where the Bureau's Safe Driver Reward plan is in operation, and where it is permitted to do so legally, this company will write public liability and property damage insurance on private pleasure automobiles at 13 per cent below manual rates and will pay the full rate of agency commission.

Another company which writes a very large volume of automobile insurance has rejected the new plan in the belief that it will neither effect an appreciable saving in insurance premium to the careful automobile driver nor have any bearing whatsoever upon the problems of safe driving or accident frequency. It claims that the Safe Driver Reward plan is made possible only by adding an unnecessary loading to the initial premium that the insured must pay and by imposing upon the agent a reduction in his commission.

It contends that any contributions by the companies must be temporary, because over any extended period premiums must be adequate to cover losses and expenses plus underwriting profit, if any, earned by the companies, as that is not only a statutory requirement but is necessitated by ordinary underwriting prudence. If companies insist upon reducing agents' commissions, why not, it asks, let the insured keep his contribution, that is, the excess loading, reduce the rate by the extent of the reduction in commissions, and be done with it, instead of adding to the already burdensome detail and expense of the business by issuing and distributing millions of reward cheques?

On the other hand, it is pointed out on behalf of the Bureau companies that the 4.8 per cent addition to the base rate which has been made in all territories in which the Safe Driver Reward plan is operating may appear to be an arbitrary increase over the level indicated by accident and loss experience, it is actually a charge upon the driver who has accidents that produce losses so that the safe driver can be given a substantial reduction in insurance cost. Thus the new plan returns the 4.8 per cent to the safe driver and gives him an additional saving of about 11 per cent that would not be possible otherwise. Bureau figures show that 88 per cent of insured motorists are safe drivers and will get this saving.

As it is of the utmost importance that everything possible be done to reduce the number and severity of automobile accidents which last year left a toll in the United States of 40,000 persons killed and over 1,000,000 injured, this effort of the associated insurance companies in that country to encourage safe driving, by insured motorists by offering a tangible monetary return to those who avoid accidents, will be watched with close attention by all interested in the safety movement in Canada.

AUTHOR OF "THE CITADEL" ON LIFE INSURANCE

DR. A. J. CRONIN, author of the popular novel, "The Citadel," and other well-known works, recently told the readers of an English newspaper, the Evening News, that he considered insurance to be the only investment for the man in the street today. He said: "Let him take out an endowment insurance policy which will, in the simplest manner, make suitable provision for his wife and children in the event of his death, and, should he survive to venerable years, for his own old age. Quite frankly, I consider insurance to be the only investment for the man in the street today. Here at least he is guaranteed something. And if this bulwark of our national security is finally disrupted, then everything goes and we shall be all lost together."

WAWANESA MUTUAL PROGRESS IN 1937

THE Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company Annual Report for 1937, shows that automobile experience, as with practically all companies, was not satisfactory, yet experience on all classes as a whole was favorable. The financial strength of the company was further consolidated.

Admitted Assets increased to a total of \$2,094,620.07. Cash Surplus was increased by \$55,335.52—to \$826,883.38. This does not take into account Unassessed Premium Notes (Western Canada) of \$1,059,732.07. An increase of \$76,233.06 in the unearned premium reserve was provided for. The deposit with the Dominion government was increased to \$638,720.00.

Net premiums written totalled \$1,535,190.50, made up as follows: Fire, \$1,139,508.09; Auto, \$353,308.96; Windstorm, \$37,242.62; Burglary, \$2,165.48; Plate Glass, \$2,255.10; Other Items, \$710.35. Net Losses (including Adjustment Expense) totalled \$665,716.62—a Loss Ratio of 43.36 per cent.

In the two years 1936 and 1937, net premiums written increased 21 per cent, reserve of unearned premiums has gone up 43 per cent, cash surplus has grown 13 per cent, 52 per cent, has been added to the deposit with the Dominion government; and admitted assets have increased 36 per cent.

The experience of the Wawanesa Mutual, it is pointed out, and all automobile insurers (in 1937 as in past years) proves: first, that motor traffic accidents are not being reduced—but are increasing disastrously; and, second, that present



P. C. BURNS, Manager of the Saginaw Branch of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company which for the second time in succession has won the President's Trophy awarded to the Branch showing the greatest general progress and development during the year. Competition for the trophy is open to all Branch Offices of the Company throughout the world, and the Saginaw Branch is the first to win it for two successive years.

Insurance premiums are entirely inadequate to pay for the losses in which insured motorists are involved.

Further, the statement is made that it appears certain that accidents will continue to increase; rates be unjust and inadequate; and the majority of motorists be unable to pay for damage they may do—until a fundamental change is made in auto insurance protection. This is a vital issue in our national life. The Wawanesa Mutual is working persistently to develop, in co-operation with others concerned, some solution that will guarantee public safety.

The company suffered a very heavy blow in the death of their President, Mr. S. H. Henderson, during the year. Mr. Henderson was one of the original directors when the company was organized in 1896. He was President since 1914. At the recent annual meeting, Mr. Robert Wallace was elected to fill the position of President; Mr. A. T. Hawley, K.C., of Winnipeg, first Vice-President, and the Hon. E. C. Drury, of Barrie, Ontario, second Vice-President. Mr. George Dinsdale, M.L.A. of Brandon, Manitoba, fills a vacancy on the Board of Directors.

SALES OF LIFE INSURANCE DOWN IN UNITED STATES

NEW life insurance in the United States for February was 17.2 per cent below the amount for February of last year, while the total for the first two months of this year was 14.7 per cent less than for the first two months of 1937.

This was reported by The Association of Life Insurance Presidents to the United States Department of Commerce on March 15. The report aggregates the new paid-for business—exclusive of revivals, increases and dividend additions—of 40 companies having 82 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies.

For February, the total new-business of these companies was \$589,407,000 against \$711,478,000 during February, 1937—a decrease of 17.2 per cent. New Ordinary Insurance amounted to \$373,644,000 against



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W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

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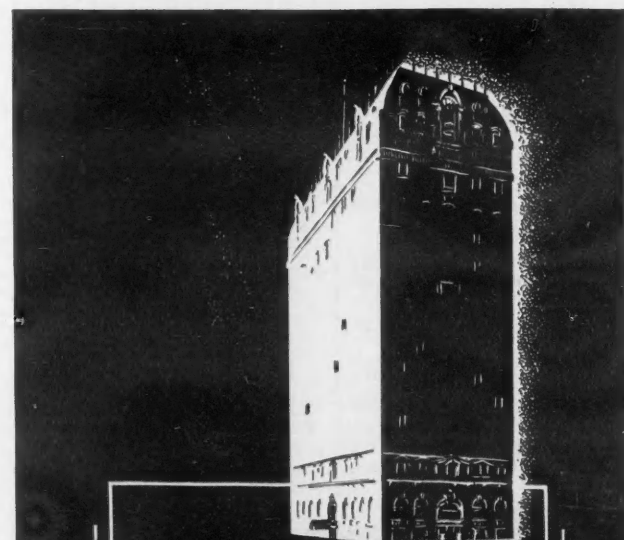
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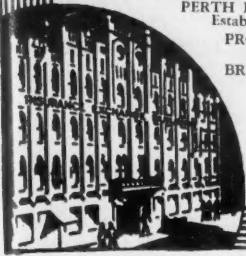
WELLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1840	Assets \$ 1,244,288.58
FEDERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA Established 1923	Assets \$ 949,878.13
CONSOLIDATED FIRE & CASUALTY INSURANCE CO. Established 1911	Assets \$ 792,379.12
MERCHANTS FIRE ASSURANCE CORP. OF NEW YORK Established 1910	Assets \$18,041,798.00
PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1851	Assets \$ 8,342,731.02
BANKERS & SHIPPERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF N.Y. Established 1918	Assets \$ 7,378,390.12
NEW JERSEY INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1910	Assets \$ 4,458,561.58
MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1865	Assets \$ 6,224,813.96
LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1873	Assets \$ 5,293,806.37
STANSTEAD & SHERBROOKE FIRE INSURANCE CO. Established 1835	Assets \$ 1,163,869.98
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1911	Assets \$18,868,087.42

TORONTO REPRESENTATIVES

GORE DISTRICT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1859	Assets \$ 2,338,791.23
ECONOMICAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1875	Assets \$ 2,290,582.46
PERTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1863	Assets \$ 1,619,445.81
PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED Established 1903	Assets \$10,050,194.75
BRITISH OAK INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1908	Assets \$ 3,661,446.64

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\$459,001,000—a decrease of 18.6 per cent. Industrial insurance was \$174,092,000 against \$212,231,000—a decrease of 18.0 per cent. Group insurance was \$41,671,000 against \$40,246,000—an increase of 3.5 per cent.

For the first two months of the year, the total new business of the 40 companies was \$1,178,572,000 against \$1,381,868,000—a decrease of 14.7 per cent. New Ordinary insurance amounted to \$751,433,600 against \$891,935,000—a decrease of 15.8 per cent. Industrial insurance was \$354,067,000 against \$407,636,000—a decrease of 13.1 per cent. Group insurance was \$73,072,000 against \$82,297,000—a decrease of 11.2 per cent.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

We should appreciate a report on the Ministers Life and Casualty Union, 100 West Franklin, Minneapolis, Minn.

Is this union licensed to do business in the Province of Ontario, and is it an insurer that is safe to do business with? Has it any deposit in the Dominion of Canada that is accessible to a policyholder suffering a loss in the Province of Ontario?

—A. H. J., Toronto, Ont.

Ministers Life and Casualty Union of Minneapolis, Minn., with Canadian head office at Toronto, has been in business since 1901, and has been operating in Canada under Dominion registry since June 20, 1935. It is regularly licensed in this country and in this Province, as a fraternal benefit society, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$134,820 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

It is licensed to transact life, accident and sickness insurance in this country to the extent authorized by its articles of incorporation, constitution and laws. As it is required to maintain a Government deposit in Canada at least equal to the reserve on its certificates in force in this country, it is safe to insure with for fraternal insurance, and all claims are readily collectable.

Its total admitted assets at the beginning of 1937 were \$1,849,669.17, while its total liabilities, including reserves, amounted to \$1,457,929.11. Thus there was a surplus of \$390,739.06 over reserves and all liabilities.

With regard to its life insurance policies, all forms provide for the levy of additional assessments, but otherwise are similar to regular legal reserve contracts with standard provisions.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Re Empire Home Benefit Association, 207 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C.

Can you state whether you consider this Association safe to insure with? Any further information you can supply will be appreciated.

—S. C. H., Vancouver, B.C.

As the Empire Home Benefit Association, 207 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., does not operate on an actuarial basis, but on the unsound assessment system, which time and mathematics have both proved to be an unsafe plan upon which to base a life insurance undertaking, I would advise against insuring with it. Nothing but loss and disappointment can result in the long run to those who depend upon it for permanent protection. So well is the unsoundness of the assessment system now generally recognized that a license can no longer be obtained from the Dominion or from any of the Provinces for a new assessment association. But owing to the lax insurance laws in some of the Western Provinces, the existing assessment concerns are permitted to go on taking money from the public for their unsound schemes. It should be obvious to the humblest intelligence that if it is unsafe to license new organizations of this kind, it is equally unsafe to permit those already in existence to continue operating on the assessment system. They should be required to readjust their insurance undertakings to an actuarial basis without delay or be wound up and their assets distributed among the members under Government supervision.

According to the circular of the Empire Home Benefit Association sent me, it claims a membership of over 3,200 for whom it provides a death benefit of \$2,500 per member. In the event of death the assessment shall not exceed \$1.00 each, which is to decrease to 50 cents as the membership fills up. There is a membership fee of \$5.00 and annual dues of \$5.00 are payable. Sixty per cent. of the annual dues is to be placed in a mortuary trust fund, and the balance used in defraying the expenses of the association.

There is a balance sheet as at Sept. 30, 1937, included. It shows total assets of \$76,771.34, made up of: Cash on hand and in banks and accrued interest, \$28,969.37; bonds at cost and accrued interest, \$32,141.41; accounts receivable, \$71.38; death claims paid in advance of assessment, \$15,000.00; furniture and fixtures less depreciation, \$439.18; stationery on hand, \$250.00. The liabilities are shown as amounting to \$1,644.82. Thus there is a surplus shown of \$75,126.52. There is no reserve liability shown in the balance sheet, but taking the total assets of \$76,771.34, and dividing them among the 3,200 members shows that there is just about \$24 behind each \$2,500 certificate in the way of assets, or \$9.69 per \$1,000.

Many years ago, before sound insurance principles were understood either by our legislators or the general public, hundreds of assessment associations and societies were formed in Canada and flourished for a time, attracting members by the appeal of cheap rates. Instead of maintaining actuarial reserves to ensure payment of their certificates in the future, they depended upon the willingness of their members to pay assessments upon the death of a member.

What has happened to all these assessment associations and societies organized in the past? Without a

single exception they have all passed away; not one has survived to demonstrate that a life insurance undertaking can be permanently conducted on such a basis. Some took action in time and reorganized on an actuarial basis, but all who did not went into bankruptcy with great loss and hardship to their members.

Such has been the fate of all associations and societies in the past that have tried to conduct a life insurance undertaking on other than an actuarial basis, that is, without the necessary legal reserves to guarantee the fulfillment of the contracts issued; and such will be the inevitable outcome of all such attempts, because the immutable laws of mortality apply with equal force to all life insurance undertakings whether carried on by associations, companies or societies.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I was born in 1876, 26 Feb. On the 18th Apl. 1896. I took out a twenty Annual Limited Payment (Whole term Insurance with profits.) In the Standard Life Assurance Company. Paying \$25.20 per year (\$6.30 per quarter). This policy was paid up on the 12 Feb. 1916. As I never drew anything against the bonus I understand that the insurance on my life now amounts to \$1,659.00 on Nov. 15, 1936, and has a cash surrender value of \$1,078.41 on Feb. 5, 1937.

What would you advise me to do with this policy. Let it go on as it is adding profits or would you sell and invest in something else. Or could I turn it in for a paid up policy and if so about how much insurance should I get for it.

—L. W. J., Montreal, Que.

As the cash or asset value of your policy as well as the amount of insurance payable under it is steadily increasing each year at an exceedingly satisfactory rate, it would be most advisable in my opinion to allow the policy to remain as it is. This increased cash value would be available whenever needed, so that should the time arrive when the insurance is no longer required for protection of dependents or for the purpose of your estate, the cash value could be utilized to provide additional income for yourself or for any other purpose which would best serve your requirements at that time.

Of, if you felt that the amount of insurance now payable under the policy, \$1,692.00, is sufficient, you could take the yearly profits in cash in future instead of by way of additions to the face amount of the policy. That is, you would be entitled to an increasing yearly cash dividend each year without reducing the amount now payable under the policy \$1,692.00. The first yearly dividend would be \$22.72; the second, \$23.24, and so on. It would be necessary to notify the company if you desired to take your future profits in this way.

A Fire without Loss

The only way to have a fire without loss is to be fully insured.

UNION SOCIETY OF CANTON LTD

ESTABLISHED 1835

ASSETS \$30 MILLION

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SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS EXCEEDS \$77,872,181.00

H. C. MILLS, General Manager for Canada

The Wawanēsa Mutual Insurance Company

Canada's Largest Fire Mutual

To our 150,000 members we report progress in 1937.

Net Premiums Written	\$1,535,190
Net Losses (with adjustment)	665,716
Loss Ratio for the year	43.36%
SURPLUS	increased \$55,335 to 826,883
RESERVE	increased 76,233 to 858,069
GOV'T DEPOSIT	increased 104,000 to 638,720
ASSETS	increased 261,420 to 2,094,620
Unassessed premium notes (Western)	1,059,732

GET OUR COMPLETE ANNUAL REPORT FROM OUR NEAREST BRANCH OR AGENT

The Wapiti Insurance Company

The Independent All-Canada Company

Net Premiums Written	increased 27. % to \$ 156,093
Surplus for Policyholders	increased 13.8% to 252,773
Reserve of Unearned Premiums	increased 24. % to 64,866
Government Deposit	increased 20. % to 138,500
Admitted Assets	increased 21.8% to 362,959

Assets of \$3.29 for every \$1.00 of Liability to the Public.

Head Offices: Wawanēsa, Manitoba
Eastern Offices: York & Harbour Sts., Toronto

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Saskatoon: 810 Canada Bldg.
Edmonton: 405 Bk. of Commerce Bldg.
Vancouver: 325 Howe St.

\$1,291,497 in 1937

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returned to policyholders... did you participate?

A Northwestern Mutual policy enjoys the benefit of liberal annual dividends and the security of this Company's 37-year record of sound, consistent growth.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

NON-ASSESSABLE POLICIES ASSETS \$ 7,683,067



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ESTABLISHED—1906

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Quite seriously, sir... the new "Super-speed" L C Smith Type-writer is something to know about. It will save time and money for you, and save time and work for your office force. It is complete... modern... efficient... retains the easy action for which L C Smith has long been noted... and like all L C Smiths will cost little for service and repairs.

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THE NEW *Super-speed* L C SMITH

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From our own branch office at Calgary, authentic information on oil developments is flashed to our branches and correspondents.

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SWIFT CURRENT — BRANDON
(Correspondents at Toronto and Montreal)

OIL in TURNER VALLEY

Rapid development of the Turner Valley Oil field has focused attention on this new source of Canadian wealth. Many new wells are nearing the production stage and with the likelihood of pro-rata quotas being stepped up this summer, the outlook for oil is much improved.

Write for
FREE MAP
showing the location of principal
wells in The Turner Valley Field.

H. R. BAIN & Co.

H. R. Bain
R. S. Newling
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ROYALITE OIL CO., LIMITED

The information contained in our recent circular concerning this Company gives an excellent appraisal of the whole Alberta oil field. Send for a copy.

MOSS, LAWSON & COMPANY

Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
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219 BAY ST. ELgin 9281 TORONTO
STANLEY MOSS FRANK G. LAWSON JOHN D. IRWIN

ANACONDA OIL CO. LIMITED

415-7 LOUGHEED BUILDING
CALGARY, CANADA

The following particulars are published for the information of the Company's shareholders:—

CLEAR ROYALTIES OWNED BY THE COMPANY IN PRODUCING TURNER VALLEY WELLS: Model-Anaconda 2, 40 acres, 10%; Anaconda 2, 40 acres, 8½%; and Spooner-Anaconda 5, 40 acres, 10%.

CLEAR ROYALTIES OWNED BY THE COMPANY IN WELLS BEING DRILLED: Royalite No. 30, 40 acres, L. S. 11-32-18-2-5, West flank of Turner Valley, 10%. On March 21st, 1938, this well had reached a depth of 5,387 feet.

OPTION SUB-LEASES GRANTED: West flank of Turner Valley L. S. 5-32-18-2-5, 40 acres. Clear royalty to Company 10%. Drilling operations to commence May 1, 1938.

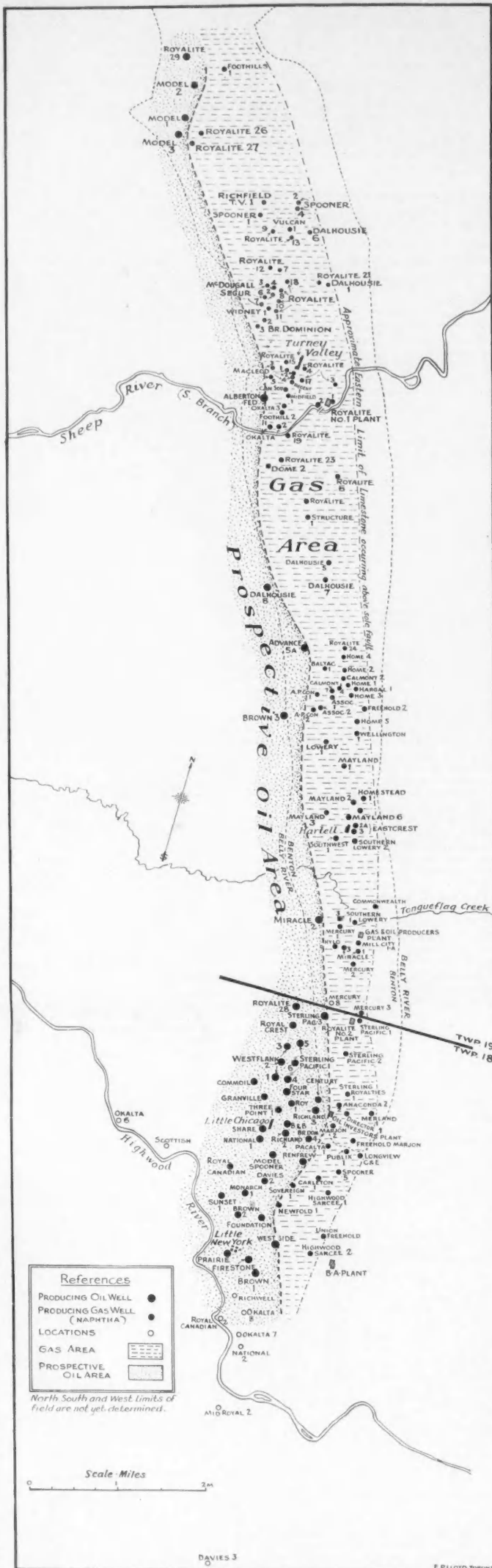
WELLS BEING DRILLED BY COMPANY: Anaconda-Steveville No. 1, situated on well-known Steveville structure. Depth 1,120 feet. Shut down during winter owing to road and water conditions. Drilling operations will be resumed not later than May 1.

GOVERNMENT PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS LEASES HELD BY COMPANY: Total 6,631 acres, situated on 19 different structures, of which one, the Steveville structure, is being tested by the Company itself, and eight others by other companies. Of these 6,631 acres, 440 acres are situated on the West flank of Turner Valley, in the crude oil area and running to the extreme South end of Turner Valley adjacent to Davies Petroleum 3 (drilling), and Mid-Royal (drilling), and other wells projected on adjoining C. & E. Corporation acreage.

EQUIPMENT: The Company owns Derrick and complete set of heavy 6-inch Rig Irons and Engine.

DIVIDENDS: One of the Company's By-laws provides for the setting aside of at least 25% of net profits for dividends.

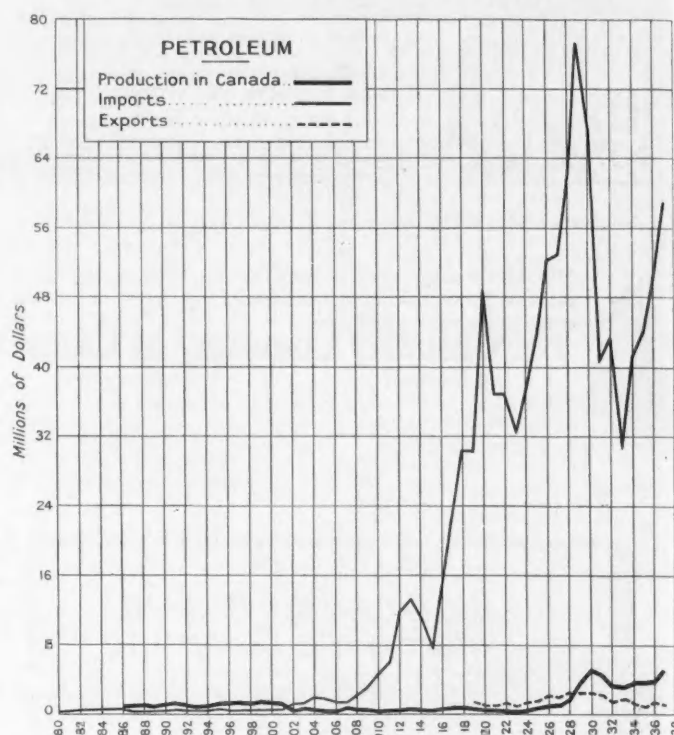
MAP OF TURNER VALLEY OIL FIELD



TURNER VALLEY OIL FIELD

THE map on this page is a general view of Turner Valley oil field, drawn for SATURDAY NIGHT from an original made for the Alberta government. South of the heavy line dividing Townships 18 and 19, the more heavily shaded area is what is known as the proven crude oil area. The large black dots indicate producing crude wells; some thirty odd wells were drilled in this area since the discovery well Turner Valley Royalties, which came in June, 1936, with only one failure—Newfold, which is on the edge of the gas area—a wonderful record for any oil field. Above the line, in Township 19, there are several large dots. Starting at the top is Royalite No. 29, just completed within the last few days and producing around seven hundred barrels of high-grade crude, daily. This is a very important well as it proves crude oil exists in quantity at the north end of the field as well as in the South. Below this well is Model Nos. 1, 2 and 3 which were drilled about eight years ago, and, like Alberta Federated, Advance 5A, and Miracle No. 2, came into production as gas or naphtha wells, and have since changed into crude oil. Thus at several places along the west side, right up to the north end of the field, crude oil is shown to exist. However, this entire area cannot be considered a proven field as yet since Brown No. 3, and Dalhousie 8, drilled a short distance from Advance 5A, were both non-producers. Operators and investors are at the moment particularly watching the progress of the following wells: Okalta No. 6, National Pete No. 2, and Davies No. 3, which are west and south of the present proven crude area. Should any or all of these prove producers, it will greatly extend the present field, which, due to the rapid advances during the last few months, seem sure to pass Trinidad as the leading oil field in the Empire, beat South America.

WILL PRODUCTION REACH \$24,000,000 BY 1939?



DRILLING IN SASKATCHEWAN

ADVICE from the Supervisor of Mines of the Province of Saskatchewan, dated March 22, reported the following wells to be drilling or resuming in the immediate future:

Northern Royalties Ltd., No. 1, Sec. 27-40-5 W. 2, 1160 ft.; Northern Royalties Ltd., No. 2, L.S. 6, Sec. 35-29-32 W. 1, 190 ft.; Coal Gate Oils Ltd., No. 1, Sec. 34-39-5 W. 2, 1253 ft.; Vera Oilfields Ltd., No. 2, L.S. 5, Sec. 23-41-24 W. 3, 1720 ft.; Simpson Oil Co. Ltd., No. 2, L.S. 2, Sec. 11-29-25 W. 2, 2512 ft.; Twin Provinces Oil Co. Ltd., No. 1, center, Sec. 21-11-29 W. 3, 2100 ft.; Oil & Gas Association Ltd., No. 3, L.S. 6, Sec. 33-22-7 W. 3, 1000 ft.; Gem Dome Oil & Gas Ltd., No. 1, L.S. 6, Sec. 4-10-29 W. 3, 300 ft.; Canadian Industries Ltd., No. 1, L.S. 1, Sec. 25-35-30 W. 1, 892; Canadian National Railways, No. 1, L.S. 9, Sec. 34-29-32, W. 1, 205 ft.

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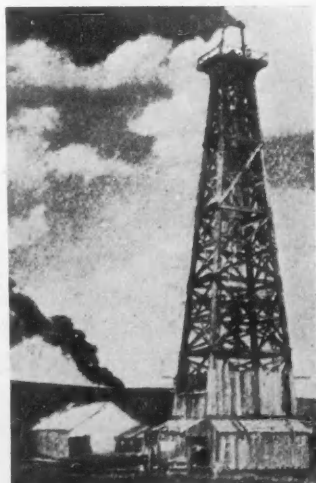
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Vincent J. McCabe, Resident Manager

FRANCO OILS LIMITED

EXECUTIVE OFFICE: MOOSE JAW, SASKATCHEWAN

A Rapidly Growing Oil and Gas Development Company Now Operating in Alberta and Saskatchewan



Franco No. 1, now drilling on Cardston Dome, depth 4,600 feet.

Owns 19,000 acres oil and gas leases on Cardston Dome. Now drilling present depth 4,600 feet with excellent prospect.

Owns wholly subsidiary, Cardston Gas & Development Co. Ltd., a Utility which owns the exclusive gas franchise of Cardston, Alberta, and has further markets for gas.

Owns wholly subsidiary, Oil & Gas Development Co. Ltd., which owns 21,000 acres in the Unity, Saskatchewan, structure, now drilling present depth 1,640 feet with excellent prospect for oil and gas.

Owns substantial interest in Triangle Oil & Gas Co., now drilling at Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, with two completed gas wells.

Owns gas contracts in Unity and Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, fields and Kinsella field in Alberta where over one hundred million feet of gas now capped.

Owns 480 acres in the Taber structure close to producing well and drilling expected to start here in near future.

Owns other large prospective acreage on which at present extensive geophysical work is being done.

Owns two heavy duty standard drilling outfits complete.

Has aggressive management.

ACIDIZATION — REJUVENATOR OF OIL WELLS

MEETING a big Tank Truck carrying 10,000 gallons of muriatic acid is undoubtedly one of the last things the average reader would expect to see in an oil field. However, acidizing a well is quite a common and very important operation from the standpoint of producers and investors, as it quite often means doubling the production of a well. As an example: Turner Valley Royalties well had dropped from an initial production of 800 barrels daily, in June, 1936, to 550 barrels daily a year later. After acidizing, the well immediately jumped to 2,000 barrels per day and it now has a settled or prorated production of over 1,200 barrels daily. The cost was around \$5,000.

As limestone is soluble in muriatic acid, and as production comes from the lime reservoir in the Turner Valley field, the operation entails getting the acid down flowing and getting the acid down the 5,000 to 7,000 odd feet into the porous limestone. This is done by inserting a special kind of tubing which the 20% solution of

muriatic acid will not affect. The oil flow is then shut off and oil under pressure is pumped back into the well. When the pressure gauge indicates that oil is being freely absorbed into the porous limestone rock, then the operators change from oil to acid and pump from 5,000 to 10,000 gallons of acid into the porous rock. This is followed by more oil until the acid is driven the desired distance into the limestone reservoir. The acid is left about 3 or 4 hours and eats away the rock or enlarges the pores or channels which carry the oil to the well. The well is again put on production and the spent acid and oil is blown out through a flare line which is a considerable distance from the well head. A pilot light is left burning at the end of flare line, so that when the oil and acid come rushing out through the pipe it is ignited and a roaring, burning mass of oil and gas from 400 to 600 feet high, results. The usual procedure in Turner Valley is to acidize the wells a very short time after they come into production, thus materially increasing the flow of oil.

NO "WILDCAT"—
A WELL DRILLED
IN NEW TERRITORY
— BUT AN ACI-
DIZED PRODUCER.



"HELL LET LOOSE!" is the term often applied by spectators and operators when a well is turned on to production after acidizing. The spent acid and oil, with a terrific roar, come bursting out of the flare line where it is ignited, flames and burning oil shoot upwards over a height of six hundred feet.



THE PONDEROUS TANK TRUCK in the picture above is not carrying gasoline, but approximately ten thousand gallons of muriatic acid. The acid must be pumped down to the Paleozoic limestone rock five thousand to seven thousand feet beneath, is then forced into the rock pores which it eats away or enlarges so that the crude oil may flow with much greater freedom, increasing production considerably.

For Dependable Oil Field Service in Turner Valley the Answer is

J - A - M - E - S
STORAGE AND CARTAGE CO., LTD.

CALGARY, ALBERTA

Winch Trucks and Special Equipment for all Classes of Oil Field Hauling

BRANCH OFFICE—"LITTLE CHICAGO" IN TURNER VALLEY

OIL IS PROSPERITY

(Continued from Page 21)

and excise tax paid the Dominion government on each outfit was from \$22,000 to \$25,000. I later found out that this firm sold 11 drilling rigs in 1937 or did \$1,375,000 worth of business and paid the Dominion government \$245,000 in taxes. This is only one firm, true one of the larger ones, handling that line of equipment but not in others. The government would collect sales tax on everything sold and excise on many things. I would estimate the Dominion government's revenue for 1937 from this year-old youngster at around \$1,000,000.

How about the Alberta government? It receives 10% of all the oil recovered from crown lands, which includes practically all land in Alberta with the exception of C.P.R., Hudsons Bay and Calgary and Edmonton Corporation. This government's revenue was not so large in 1937, as most of the wells just came into production the last few months of the year; it would perhaps be around \$250,000 but 1938 should see it around \$700,000. Its revenue in future depends entirely upon the strides this industry makes; but with 100,000 square miles of potential oil lands and with drilling operations proceeding on 24 different structures or fields other than Turner Valley and geophysical work going on in other parts of the province its future revenue is to say the least, bright.

THE number of other industries or individuals affected by our baby are perhaps numerous and where one would least suspect. For instance, the other day in Toronto I met a representative of one of the Empire's largest insurance organizations and he wanted certain information on oil equipment, as his companies were accepting risks of various kinds in Turner Valley.

One question which must be dealt with is our trade balances. The western provinces normally have paid out around \$10,000,000 to the U.S. for petroleum products; this year most of that money remains in the country or makes a difference of \$20,000,000 in trade balance a fair sized flea-bite in our national economy. True this industry has not as yet begun to compare with some of our major industries such as mining, pulp and paper or wheat, but give it 5 or 10 years!



ARTHUR DYMOND, who has become a partner in the investment house of Fairclough and Company.



ALBERTA

Oil Province of Canada

Within the last two years the Province of Alberta has made it possible for Canada to rank as one of the largest and most important oil countries of the world.

The potential production in January of this year was on the basis of over twelve and a half million barrels a year. A figure more than sufficient for western Canada's needs and equivalent to approximately one-third of the Dominion's requirements.

With the present extension of drilling in southern Turner Valley and in other fields, added to tests now being made in new areas which have been scientifically explored, there is every justification for assuming that the 1,000% production increase of the last two years will be repeated in a future not far distant.

The policy of the Alberta Government respecting this new and most encouraging progress is based on a consideration for the benefit of all who may be either directly or indirectly concerned with this great provincial industry. A policy which will assist to the utmost in problems of marketing and distribution, a sympathetic alliance with operators in the field and a sane and necessary conservation of gas pressures with a view to obtaining a maximum of recoveries for both the present and the future.

A programme in other words that may prove in the intensive development period towards which this industry is now passing to have been wisely and carefully chosen with a view to the common welfare.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND MINES
EDMONTON

Commonwealth Petroleum Limited

Listed on Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, and Calgary Exchanges

Controlling Commoil & Command Oils Limited, holding Royalty interests in five companies and Share interests in six other companies, as well as a block of Royalite shares. Commonwealth today is a holding company with varied interests.

Commoil Limited

The biggest crude oil well in Turner Valley. Arrangements being made to drill No. 2 well in April. Company has 80 acres of proven leases in centre of crude bearing area. Definite dividend policy for shareholders out of production No. 1 Well.

Command Oils Limited

Acreage lies immediately West and adjoining Commoil's big producer. Company also owns additional 340 acres on West flank. Negotiations proceeding with view to completing first well already started. Company's holdings favorably reported on and approved by competent experienced oil men.

D. J. YOUNG,
Pres. & Mng. Dir.

OFFICERS
R. G. SMITH,
Vice-President

L. F. CLARRY, R.C.
Secretary-Treasurer.

HEAD OFFICE

409 Lancaster Bldg., Calgary, Alberta.

CALMONT OILS LIMITED

The policy of the Company for 1938 is to assist in developing major activities in Alberta's Oil Fields by Royalty or Share interest.

OWNS Royalties from 6% to 20% in nine wells.

OWNS Share Interest in 8 wells.

OPERATES 4 Complete Rotary drilling rigs and two Standard outfits.

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REGISTRAR
CALMONT OILS LIMITED

Head Office
301 Toronto General Trusts Bldg.
Calgary, Alberta

INVESTING IN OILS

(Continued from Page 18)

be given consideration are the amount of acreage involved per well, relative position to known producers, the possibilities of offset wells and any limiting structural or geological conditions which would affect the possibilities of successful production.

MANAGEMENT AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

CAREFUL inquiry into the reputation and ability of management, also the experience and knowledge of technical personnel, is an essential precaution in considering the purchase of shares in any company. Drilling for oil is a hazardous, expensive and highly technical procedure—and, along with the problems of production and marketing created by such rapid expansion, demands the very best in technical skill and business ability.

DRILLING COSTS

THE cost of drilling an oil well will vary according to the accessibility, depth and character of the structure, the type of equipment used and the technical skill of operators. In Turner Valley, the average minimum cost can be put at \$150,000, while on some of the shallower structures the cost may run as low as \$30,000.

GENERAL FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

REASONABLE assurance of sufficient funds to complete a well should be obtained before risking any money in a new company, or in a company planning to drill on a wildcat structure. The amount of money, stock or royalties given in consideration for properties, drilling rights or other assets, and the amount of royalties or other fixed charges against production, in proportion to issued capital and the price of the stock, should be closely scrutinized and any pooling or escrow agreements noted. The terms and conditions of any Trust Agreements governing the distribution of earnings should be clearly understood. Confusion may arise in regard to companies drilling more than one well, and Trust Agreements may be different for each well.

POTENTIAL AND ALLOWABLE PRODUCTION

DUE to congested market and other conditions, wells in Turner Valley

selling their production to one of the major refining companies are not allowed to produce their full capacity, and the terms "Potential" and "Allowable" production have come into use. The potential daily production of a well is the number of barrels per day a well would produce if allowed to blow wide-open, and this figure is established every 90 days by government engineers. The allowable daily production is the percentage of potential production which the refining companies will take from a producer under contract—the figure of course being set by the refining companies. Companies not under contract are allowed to produce their full potential if they can dispose of same.

OIL PRICES DETERMINED BY GRAVITY

THE price for oil in Western Canada is based on what is known as the gravity of the oil, which is determined by certain standards, and in essence means the amount of gasoline which can be recovered from any given quantity of oil. Prices are based on 40 degree gravity oil for which \$1.14 per barrel is currently being paid, with a premium of 2c per barrel for every one degree of gravity above 40. If the actual gravity is not known, the average for Turner Valley can be used, which is approximately 46 degrees, worth \$1.26 per barrel.

OPERATING EXPENSES

TO DATE, all Turner Valley wells are free-flowing, no mechanical methods being necessary to raise the oil to the surface. Hence, operating costs are relatively low. Gross royalties are not figured as operating costs, which include items for labor, acid treatments, maintenance and repairs to equipment, administration, taxes and etc. A total of \$25,000 would be a maximum figure, and for the majority of wells will be considerably less, especially where wells are operated in groups under one control. The number of acid treatments, which cost from \$2,500 to \$5,000, will, of course, be a large determining factor in costs. Production equipment consisting of tanks, separators, pumps, etc. and initial production expense will cost about \$25,000 but will be a non-recurring item.

PROBABLE LIFETIME OF WELLS

IT is impossible, from actual experience, to determine with any degree of accuracy the length of time a well in Turner Valley will continue to produce. Conservative estimates by responsible petroleum experts, however, indicate that the ultimate recovery would be about 40,000 barrels per acre. On this basis one well on 40 acres would produce 1,600,000 barrels during its lifetime. The average daily potential for Turner Valley wells being around 700 barrels, these figures suggest a life expectancy for the average well of between 6 and 7 years, if allowed to produce its full potential. Pro-ration percentages naturally would have their effect on any estimates.

DEPRECIATION AND DEPLETION

ON ACCOUNT of the various royalty trust and dividend agreements, this subject does not lend itself to simple explanation. The whole subject of depreciation and depletion allowances for income tax purposes is under advisement by government officials, the writer has been given to understand. It would appear, however, that more than normal allowances for depreciation will be allowed on certain plant and equipment, and 25% of revenues from production will be allowed to be written off for depletion.

Dividend Agreement Companies, bound by 100% distribution agreements, while being allowed to make depreciation and depletion allowances, cannot under their Trust Agreements set up at such reserves, but must pay such amounts out to shareholders as part of net earnings. Other companies will follow normal accounting practice in regard to these items.

INCOME TAXES

OIL companies will naturally pay normal corporation income taxes, but, as intimated under the previous heading, certain confusion exists in connection with depreciation and depletion reserves and as regards the method of determining what constitutes net earnings subject to income tax.

A real difficulty arises in the case of Royalty Trust companies, because net royalty holders are in a position of owning a certain percentage of actual production, and it can be argued—and has been—that the revenues paid out on these percentages of production cannot be considered as revenues to the company itself, and therefore do not contribute to its net earnings.

POPULATION AND PROSPERITY

(Continued from Page 23)

Orient—which had seemed like a possible way out—has been dimmed by the recent tragedy of China.

What will be our situation in, say 1950 if our population is actually less than it is today? Will it be supportable?

It might be if it were not for our twin incubuses—our railway problem and our war debt. These costs will continue—will, in fact, increase, unless we do something about them. In the case of the war debts we are unfortunate in that the total cost of our participation in the Great War is still being borne by our taxpayers. It is rather a pity that we have not been so unfortunate as to have to default on some or all of our obligations as did the European nations. As it is it means that we must just go on paying, paying, paying. The load never getting any less.

As regards the railways, a realization of the probability of a stationary or gradually reducing population would make it imperative that the cost of this load be lowered. It is not within the scope of this article to say how but merely to point out that the only justification for our railways was the hope of a population of twenty millions instead of ten.

Two Further Steps in Anglo-Canadian Progress

Anglo-Canadian Inaugurates Own Drilling Program

Apart from that acreage developed by its associated Companies, the Anglo-Canadian Development & Holding Co. Ltd., controls some 5,480 acres in the South Turner Valley Field. To assure the development of this acreage the Company has already made preparation for an active drilling program, commencing at two widely separated points.

NO. 1 WELL—LSD 16, Sec. 31, T. 18, R. 2, W5th... is expected to spud-in shortly. Derrick having been completed and equipment now being installed preparatory to spudding in.
NO. 2 WELL—Sec. 33, T. 16, R. 2, W5th... Work will be commenced as soon as weather permits.

Anglo-Canadian Secures Lease of New Independent Refinery

To extend the existing market for Turner Valley production Anglo-Canadian Development and Holding Company Limited has obtained a thirty-year lease of the Central Refiners Limited at Brandon, Manitoba, as well as a substantial interest in this company. This Refinery was designed as a modern Dubbs Cracking Plant, and at present a straight-run unit with a capacity of 750 barrels daily is being installed. The plant is capable of being stepped up to 2,500 barrels daily by the installation of a cracking unit.

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

FOUNDATION PETROLEUMS LTD.
MONARCH ROYALTIES LTD.
PRAIRIE ROYALTIES LTD.

FIRESTONE PETROLEUMS LTD.
SPY HILL ROYALTIES LTD.
SUNDANCE ROYALTIES LTD.

CORONATION ROYALTIES LTD.
FRONTIER ROYALTIES LTD.
WESTFLANK OIL CO., LTD.

DRILLING CONTRACTORS LTD. (Wholly Owned)

Through Drilling Contractors Limited (wholly owned subsidiary), Anglo-Canadian Development & Holding Co. Ltd., has acquired water-rights on the Highwood River and established a pumping station for supplying the various wells. This Company also owns four modern heavy duty rotary rigs and one standard rig.

8 Wells Producing

	Daily Potential
Foundation No. 1	487 bbls.
Monarch No. 1	591 bbls.
Prairie No. 1	1,490 bbls.
Firestone No. 1	705 bbls.
Westflank No. 1	320 bbls.
Westflank No. 2	666 bbls.
Westflank No. 3	312 bbls.
Spy Hill No. 1	On Test

8 Wells Progressing

	As at March 21, 1938
Sundance No. 1	5,764 feet
Coronation No. 1	3,660 feet
Frontier No. 1	3,531 feet
Westflank No. 4	Derrick
Westflank No. 5	Cellar
Westflank No. 6	Cellar
Anglo-Canadian No. 1	Derrick
Anglo-Canadian No. 2	Location

Anglo-Canadian Development & Holding Company Limited
And Associated Companies Control Some—

4,200 acres South Turner Valley
4,800 acres Mill Creek
5,000 acres Steveston
2,500 acres Taber
3,000 acres Aldersyde

ANGLO-CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT and HOLDING COMPANY, LIMITED

FISCAL AGENTS

GRAY, BYRNE & COMPANY LIMITED
900 LANCASTER BUILDING, CALGARY, ALBERTA

The Eyes of Canada are on Alberta Oil

(Continued from Page 17)

So far the working out has gone something like this. The three Prairie Provinces have an average consumption of crude of some 17,000 barrels per day. In the past, this has been supplied from oil emanating from Montana and getting to customers through major and minor Canadian refineries and distributors. The development of crude oil in Turner Valley in the latter part of 1936 could be handled by the pipe-lines (two of approximately 5,000 barrels daily capacity each) but the very rapid development of 1937 made these pipe-lines inadequate, for they had to carry, as well as this newly-developed crude, some 1,800 barrels of naphtha. So was brought about the limitation of production per well known as proration. In September 1937 this proration was fixed at 65 per cent of the wells' capacity. (That is of all wells using the pipe-line as means of transportation.) A little later proration reduced the amount which could be carried to 45 per cent of potential production. Then, in November 1937, production to be accepted by the pipe-line was further reduced to 35 per cent of each well's potential. But the pipe-lines, controlled by Royalite, were quickly stepped up in capacity by a clever engineering expedient and it was possible before the end of 1937 to increase proration to 42 per cent of capacity.

THIS is only a part of the mechanical changes which have brought into the market the fairly substantial part of Turner Valley's possible crude oil production which is already finding an outlet. Refineries situated in Calgary, Regina, Moose Jaw and at Winnipeg were changed—at high expense—to enable Turner Valley crude to be substituted for Montana crude previously used. Strong evidence in itself, this, that those with perhaps fullest knowledge upon which to form judgment saw in the developments in Turner Valley an assured forward step of major importance. Then a freight rate reduction from Calgary to Moose Jaw and Regina was effected, enabling Turner Valley crude to be taken to those points at a competitive price. Then a lowering in price to \$1.14 per barrel (base) at the well head enabled the Turner Valley oil to find a market up to the limit of capacity to carry this. (The quality of Turner Valley oil is such that the base price is generally exceeded, the average price received at the well head being given as \$1.28.)

So matters stand at the moment—a potential production of perhaps double what is capable of being carried to market, and a potential production which is being increased rapidly and which seems certain to exceed greatly even the increased pipe-line carrying facilities (to 24,000 barrels per day) which will be available for use in May, 1938.

Now, while the prairies' daily average consumption is approximately 17,000 barrels of crude oil per day (or

150,000,000 gallons of gasoline and fuel oil per year), this consumption of course reaches a high in the summer and is lower in the winter. It is probable, therefore, that while some part of the supply which has been carried through the pipe-line to Calgary during the latter part of the winter, has been stored against the heavy summer demand which reaches some 24,000 barrels a day, yet a summer run of well on toward the whole 24,000 barrels daily, which the pipe-line will soon be able to carry, may be expected.

THIS, say some practical oil men, makes it certain that the proration will soon be increased above the present 42 per cent of crude producing power. To a lesser degree than at first appears, say others, for new wells are nearing completion and on the record of 1937, when only one dry well was struck while 30 producers came in, all with commercial production, it is obvious a very substantial increase in potential production will come from these 1938 wells.

So, even with the heavy summer demand at hand, there is evidence that supply will outstrip the enlarged carrying facilities—will outstrip presently available consuming power; and as prairie demand diminishes with the coming of winter, the marketing problem will become still more acute.

No wonder, therefore, that producers who have long been looking for this day of results, are eagerly figuring ways and means of expanding the market—are taking steps aiming to speed up the coming of this expansion.

Where is this increased consumption to be secured?

One source, of course, is the prairie itself. A good crop would substantially increase the gasoline consumption there. Moreover, it is a fact that all Western oil refineries are not yet using Turner Valley crude oil (also some gasoline is imported), so that if the people on the Prairies give assent to the advantage of consuming the product of their own crude, some expansion in the Prairie market may be expected. Some set this as high as 2,000 barrels per day.

BUT producers are already laying plans to win the eastern market. This they feel they must secure and they are strengthened in their feeling by the knowledge that they have a splendid product to offer, for Turner Valley crude oil is particularly suited to gasoline production and Ontario is a huge gasoline-consuming district. There is also the feeling that Eastern Canada will be wise to do everything possible to make Western oil available, for by so doing Eastern Canada will be increasing the prosperity of the West, increasing the West's purchasing power directly, for all the products which are needed as the oil fields develop, and indirectly as increasing prosperity on the prairies makes for a greater purchasing power for Eastern goods.

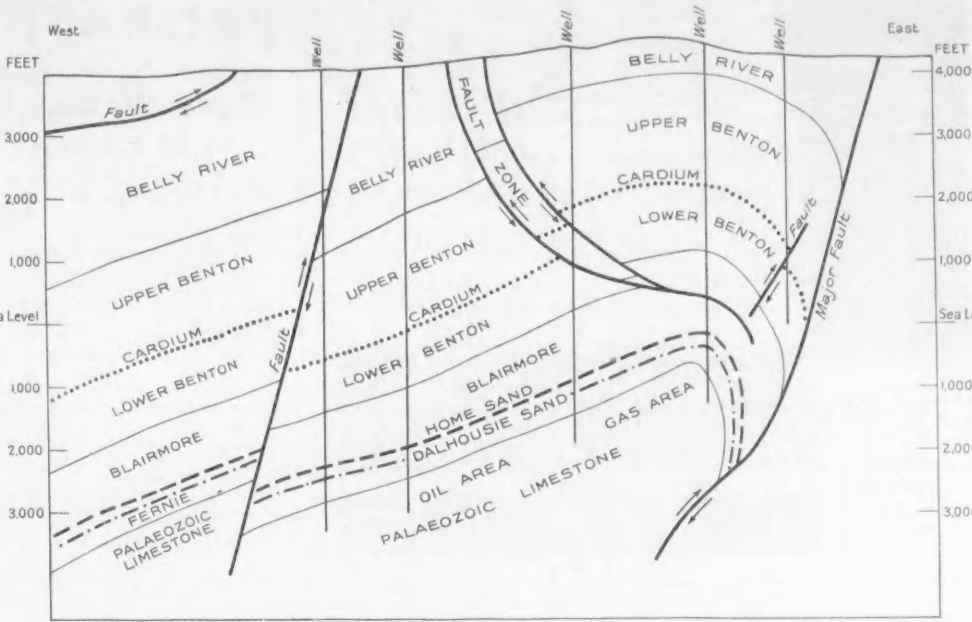
This winning of a further increase in territory to be supplied by Turner Valley oil presents many problems—problems which are being enunciated now but the solution of which is for the future. There is the problem of cost and the problem of assured supply. The cost factor is to transport the crude oil from Turner Valley and other Alberta fields to the refineries of the East at such a price as will enable this splendid oil to compete with oil from other fields. The problem is to have the oil in such assured quantities that Eastern refineries may be confident of their supply.

A number of proposals regarding cost already have taken preliminary shape. There has been talk of a pipeline to Fort William from Calgary, and experts appearing recently before the Tariff Board at Ottawa have estimated that a guaranteed flow of 35,000 barrels per day would justify such a pipeline. That, therefore, raises the point of securing the 35,000 barrels in addition to the substantial supply needed for the prairies. It also raises the question of storage facilities at the head of the lakes, for boat transportation can, of course, only be secured during certain seasons of the year and the estimate of 35,000 barrels a day, as making possible a pipe-line, is on the basis of a year-round flow.

Cheaper freight rates have been proposed—that is rail freight rates. These were recently under discussion at the sitting of the Tariff Board in Ottawa at which was considered these problems presented by Alberta's amazingly rapid crude oil developments. So far, aside from the substantially improved rates from Calgary to Regina, and Moose Jaw, no rate revision has been given.

ON THE question of assured supply there necessarily need not be any feeling that possible sales to the East must wait upon Alberta's ability to offer all the oil desired by the east. (All Canada consumes an average of some 100,000 barrels of crude a day.) It has, for instance, been unofficially stated by one of the heavily interested Eastern refineries that they could use some 3,000 barrels of Alberta crude per day—without any extensive re-adjustment of their refinery—if they could receive this at a price of approximately \$2.00 a barrel. This does seem a difficult delivered price at which to shoot, when the various cost factors are considered; yet it is a basis and from the consideration of such possibilities—the saving a little here and there as all who will benefit by widening the market for Alberta crude concede some direct benefit—forward steps will surely be achieved.

Another possible market is, of course, British Columbia. Here, too, there has been talk of pipe-line and cheaper railway rates. The problem, in a sense, is different from that of the Eastern market, for British Columbia, while a decidedly valuable market, is not nearly as large a consumer of gasoline as is Ontario. It is a huge consumer of crude oil, but



Interpretation of Faulting in Turner Valley

THE ABOVE FIGURE is the geologist's interpretation of the complicated structure which exists in Turner Valley. Note the major fault line on the right which is the east side of Turner Valley field. This fault cuts off the oil and gas area on the east side of the structure. In the centre there is another fault which curves to the east but peters out apparently without interfering with oil area. On the left, which is the west side of Turner Valley field, is another fault. This has been penetrated at around 2,000 feet by some wells drilling on the west. Geologists think it runs as shown above.

Turner Valley crude is not as well adapted for fuel oil as for gasoline, though some production from other Alberta fields very distinctly is. This production at the moment, however, has not been developed in great quantities. When considering the British Columbia market there arises, of course, the consideration of supplies for exports to other parts of the Empire and for military purposes. The British Columbia outlet, therefore, is one of great importance but one perhaps of less pressing concern than that of Eastern Canada.

AT THE moment, therefore, the situation appears something like this: the production, or potential production, of Alberta crude is in excess of the present requirements even of the wide market which the confidence and energy of the refineries and the co-operation of the railways has made available so quickly; yet the production, even with the increase which is confidently expected to come during 1938, can hardly give a volume over the prairie requirements sufficient to supply any major part of Eastern consumption. Yet it does seem reasonable to expect in 1938 such a surplus over prairie needs as will make an Eastern outlet highly desirable; but to achieve that outlet costs will have to be kept down—a necessity which seasoned operators are keeping continually in mind.

This question of low cost production involves many factors—limitation of wells is one. This means, in a broad sense, that each well will have greater production during its lifetime than would be the case if a greater number of wells tapped the same acreage; or put another way, limited well-sinking means more revenue for each dollar of capital expenditure. The deeply interested Alberta government is studying this question of well limitation. There has been talk of greatest efficiency being given by sinking only one well per forty acres; but no absolute agreement on the part of producers, nor certainty on the part of government engineers, as to the exact course to be followed has been reached; but the broad principle of only a reasonable number of wells—to the end of achieving low costs—has been accepted. Certainly to date there has been little violation of this principle.

It must not be expected that proration can become a thing of the past at any early date. Indeed it is questionable if this is desirable. Proration really means Alberta has attained the status of a major field. All, or nearly all, major fields have their output so regulated. The proration is really only setting up a reserve—an inventory. It means the field has an ability to meet peak loads of demand. Some students of Western Canada's oil situation hold that proration can hardly rise safely

above 65 per cent—but such a mark, with the increasing production, will leave much Alberta crude to sell.

All this orderly development will require the expenditure of much capital—the further study of the field—the carrying on of exploratory work. Given these things it would appear Alberta can go ahead to much greater things in oil; building on the rapid developments of the last few months in a comparatively small field; proving up some part of the huge prospecting ground. On the whole, development work and the financing of this has been in extremely good hands and so much is at stake on the part of leading producers and the government that any methods which savor of looseness seem certain to be checked quickly. Altogether, therefore, it does seem reasonable to assume that the building up of a much larger assured supply of crude oil will be achieved very quickly and it will then become of moment to the people of Canada as a whole to take what step seems wise to turn this potential wealth into actual revenue; to bring direct benefit to one important part of Canada—Alberta; to bring almost equally quick direct benefit to those centres who supply the oilfields; and to bring benefit to all Canadians as the improved financial position of the people of Alberta and as the improvement effected in Canada's export trade radiates out to the benefit of all.

HELPING CANADA LEAD the EMPIRE in OIL PRODUCTION

Davies Petroleum Plays an Important Part in the Development of Turner Valley with Concentrated Drilling Program

Davies Other Acreage
Davies Petroleum Limited also controls 1,840 acres in the north end of Turner Valley, 180 additional acres in the south end, and over 7,000 acres located on other promising structures.

Authorized Capital 2,000,000 Shares
Of the 2,000,000 shares only 1,565,494 shares have been issued. The shares are listed on the Toronto, Vancouver, Calgary and Montreal exchanges.

DIRECTORS
MAYNARD J. DAVIES
President and Managing Director, Calgary
LEONARD PHILLIPS
Secretary, Calgary
GILBERT YOUNG
Vancouver

DAVIES PETROLEUMS LIMITED (N.P.L.)
401 LANCASTER BUILDING CALGARY, ALTA.
MAYNARD J. DAVIES, President and Managing Director.

(Dated March 14, 1938.)

Davies Number 4 Well, 40 Acres
Davies number 4 well is located in the heart of the proven area. Drilling operations will be commenced immediately on the completion of Davies number 1 well. The number 4 well increases Davies holdings in Turner Valley over a wide-spread area and gives the company prospects of greatly increased earnings.

Davies Number 2 Well, 40 Acres
Davies number 2 well is one of the largest crude oil producers in Canada and is now earning approximately 10 cents per share yearly while operating on 60% proration. With the increase in pipe-line facilities and consequent raising of proration, earnings from this well should be greatly increased. The Company's interest is 30%.

Davies Number 1 Well, 40 Acres
This well blow in March 21. Early indications point to one of the largest wells in the field, and substantial earnings are assured. All net revenue from this well must be paid as dividends to shareholders. The well will be utilized in a few days, which should further increase production.

Davies Number 3 Well, 640 Acres
This well is at present drilling at a depth of over 1770 feet and making fast progress. Drilling operations are being carried out with the company's own rig on a south end location, recognized as most favourable. Rotary equipment will be installed in this well on the completion of Davies number 1 well.

PLAINS PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

WELLS IN TABER FIELD, ALBERTA

Capitalization:

\$500,000 (Non-Personal Liability)	250,000, Participating Preference Par Value \$1.00	250,000 Common Par Value \$1.00
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Issued:
Participating Preference 137,900 shares
Common 250,000 shares

Unissued:
(In Treasury)
Participating Preference 112,100 shares

President:
ROBERT I. CLANCEY
Financial Agent
Toronto, Ontario

Vice-President:
FRANK LYONS, Canton, Ohio

Oil and Gas Operator and Producer in all eastern United States fields; President, Medford Gas & Oil Co., Canton, Ohio; Vice-President, Status Oil & Gas, Sparta, Ohio. President, Belmont Quadrangle, N.Y.

Secretary-Treasurer:
JOHN CLARKE, C.A.
Clarke, Houston & Co.
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PRORATION

Turner Valley Has Marketing
Problems. But Give it Time!

BY T. E. KEYES

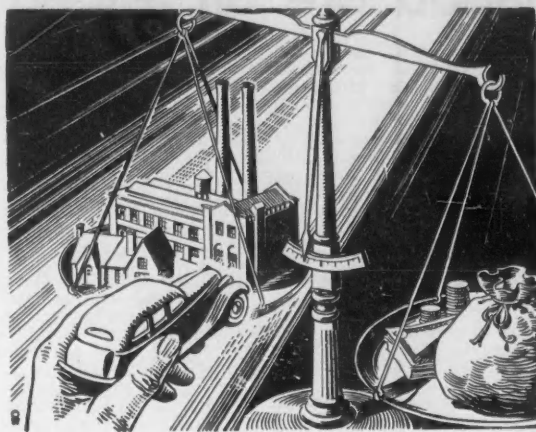
PRORATING, or allowing a well or oilfield to produce only a portion of the oil that the well or field as a whole is capable of producing, has been in effect for several years in many United States oilfields.

The reasons for proration in United States fields were largely surplus production, over the needs of the territories supplied by the various fields, and over the nation's oil requirements, resulting in chaotic prices, in some cases even below the cost of production, and in wilful waste. The United States federal government, fearing depletion of the country's oil resources and wishing to put the industry on a profitable basis in conjunction with the various legislatures of oil-producing states, passed legislation which placed the oil industry in effect under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission. This body has divided the country into zones, and from time to time, depending on consumption and production, it either raises or lowers the amount of oil a field can produce.

HOWEVER, proration in Turner Valley, while caused in part by the same conditions as in the United States fields, is in other respects strikingly different. For instance, Canada imports over 80% of her oil, while the United States is the world's largest exporter of oil. Briefly the story is this: nobody could tell how much oil was under the ground, and the pipeline company and distributors did not want to spend money increasing facilities until production warranted it. Consequently, when several wells came into production in the late summer and early fall of 1937, the two pipelines owned by Royalite Oil Co., and capable of carrying 9,000 to 10,000 barrels a day, were not able to transport this oil to Calgary and were forced to take a portion only. Wells on proration are presently allowed to produce 42% of their potential.

It is expected by many producers that by May, 1938, that proration will be increased to 60% or more due to an additional 6 inch pipe line, which will increase total pipeline capacity to 24,000 barrels daily. Unlike the United States, proration in Turner Valley only applies to companies using the pipeline. A producer, if he wishes can let his wells flow at full capacity and dispose of the oil as he sees fit. This of course might lead to price wars similar to those in the United States fields some years ago. Hence it can be seen that Turner Valley has problems ahead in handling and marketing facilities as has always been the case with every major oilfield.

But the people of the West are used to problems, particularly freight and marketing problems. Did not the pioneers ford rivers to get their grain and cattle to markets, and did not the Canadian petroleum industry pioneer in other fields? Thus, with the courage of their forebears and



What
Will Your
Money
Do For
You?

	ASSETS	SURPLUS
Hardware Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Minnesota	\$7,862,341.45	\$2,685,682.75
Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company	7,253,217.59	3,009,468.68
Minnesota Implement Mutual Fire Insurance Company	6,307,500.96	1,741,447.96
As of December 31st, 1937.		

Dividends Paid to Policyholders Since Organization

Hardware Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Minnesota	\$24,316,629.15
Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company	20,708,521.87
Minnesota Implement Mutual Fire Insurance Company	21,315,696.00

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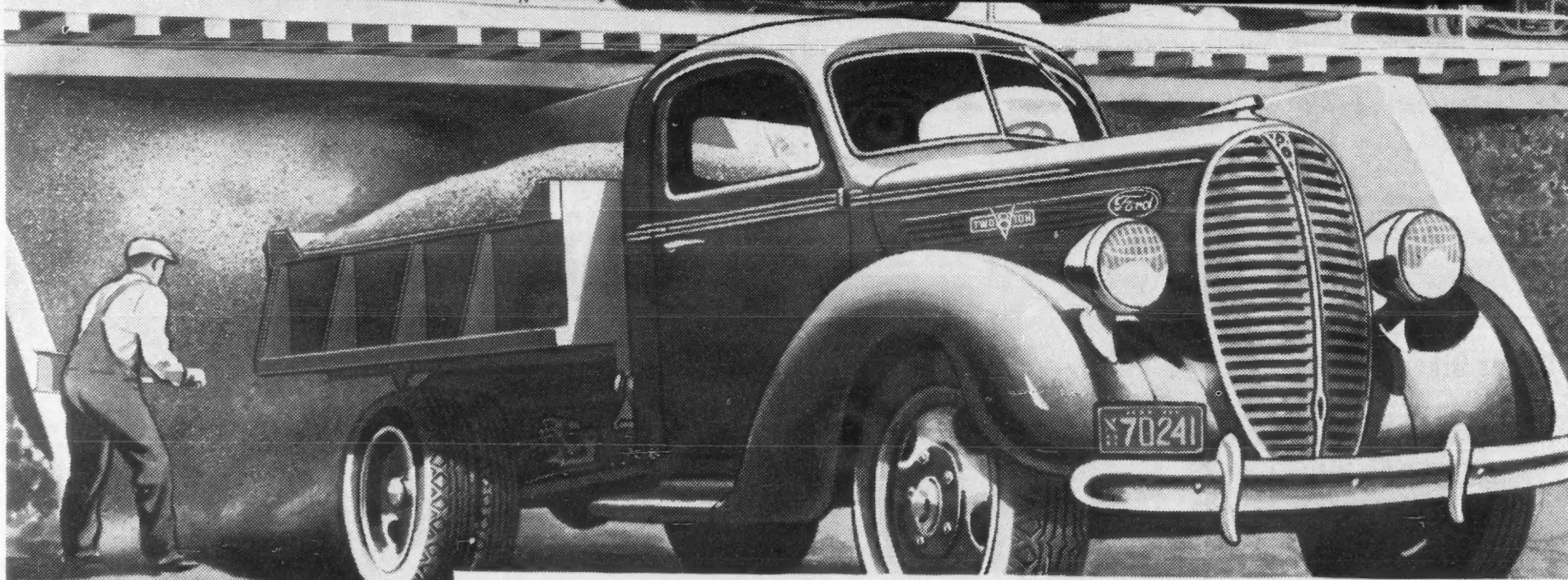
F. B. DALGLEISH
Chief Agent

Western Office
605 Power Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba

with the experience of the past the refiners and producers have set about to solve their problems. In addition to increasing pipeline facilities the major refining companies have increased the capacity of their plants at Calgary, Regina, Moose Jaw and Winnipeg, and converted them to handle Turner Valley crude exclusively.

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